CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28776—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th June.
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4279	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1300	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1300	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S.S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 30th July 28th.
July 14th August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 21, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th June. 26th July. 23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,300	600	1st July.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Augt.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	450	22nd Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	550	8th July.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,900	550	8th Augt.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 22, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3344	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3923	Geo. Read	13th July.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchinson	27th July.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	10th Aug.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	24th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 20, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Private Receptions, Weddings, Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 29th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 23rd June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1892. Agents

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.,

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped, Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,338 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR, etc., MONDAY, 27th June, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.

The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

Samuel Street, Mandvi.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamer WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captain.	About
*LYCIA	3139	McNay	2nd July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle.

S. S. "CITY OF PERTH" ARRIVED 21ST JUNE 1892.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's ARRIVAL or they will not be paid.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE MONSOON.
DRYING BOTTLES.
FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.,

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2-8,	Rs. 3-4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9-8
Credit	" 2-12,	" 3-10,	" 5-0,	" 6-0,	" 10-8

CHEROOT DRYING TINS.

Perfectly Air-tight and fitted with a Perforated Bottom allowing space for the Drying Agent.

Size to hold	50	75	100 Cheroots.
Each Cash	Re. 1-2	Re. 1-4	Re. 1-8
" Credit	" 1-4	" 1-7	" 1-11

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINEST DRIED PRUNES FOR STEWING.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 2 lb. Bottle	Re. 1.	Re. 1-2.

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW WRIST WATCH.
TO FIT ANY SIZE OF ARM.

A HANDSOME, small sized, first quality Silver Keyless WATCH, with specially strong movement, as required for wrist wear, forming part of an artistically designed lexible bracelet, which may be pulled on or off at pleasure without the trouble of fixing or unfixing any clasp or catch, and fits comfortably to any size of arm,

A useful and beautiful present, in handsome plush case, for Rs. 70.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.

A DEPOT for these WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LAMPS

Has been opened in HORNBY ROW.

LAMPS of all description almost at COST PRICE.

Apply to—

S. R. MISTRY,
Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,
UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.

Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.
(Delivered Free.)

Soda Water.
Seltzer Water.
Potash Water.
Lithia Water (Simple).
Ærated Water.
Lemonade.
Ginger Ale.
Quinine Tonic.
Ginger Beer.
Ginger Ale.
Raspberryade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE "INDEPENDENT" AND "STAR"
STYLOGRAPHIC PENS.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Hold Ink to write 10,000 words, no Soft Rubber, Silver or Solder is used in their construction, as the Acid contained in Inks will destroy these parts in a very short time.

The "Independent" Pen is made of best quality hard Rubber with point and needle of Platina alloyed with Iridium.

The "Star" Pen is made of Gold Tipped with Iridium.

THE BEST, AND CHEAPEST.

No. 1	"Independent" Pen, with plain Barrel, Price	Rs.	4 0
" 4,	" " with Engraved Barrel and Gold Bands	"	5 0
" 6,	"Star" Pen with plain Barrel, Price	"	4 12
" 7,	" " with Engraved Barrel and Gold Bands	"	6 12

BOMBAY: Victoria House, Byculla, Oriental Bank Building, Fort, and Cumballa Hill.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BEFORE THEM.
10. NO DEALERS IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { Near Jooma Musjid, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs.	a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3	0
" 1 Large " "	5	12	" 5 Medium	4	8
			" 4 Large	4	12
			" 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.

The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and further Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL-ROOM, MAZAGON.

CONCERT

In aid of the CHURCH REPAIRS in the above Room

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, at 9 P. M.

TICKETS.—Price: One Rupee and Eight Annas, at Mrs. COUNSELL'S, Hornby Row; Mr. SIBBALDS, Naboth Tank Road, Mazagon; and at the MISSION HOUSE, Mazagon.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "VOLTURNO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCES DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1892.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

CHANK SHELLS to the number of 172,458 fished during the season ending 28th April, 1892, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in lots of 1,000 Shells to the highest bidder at the Chanks Godown, Tuticorin, Tinnevelly District, at 4 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 12th August, 1892, and following days.

Full particulars may be obtained on application from the Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES, Collector.

BOMBAY 1885-90:

A STUDY IN INDIAN ADMINISTRATION,

BEING an Account of LORD REAY'S ADMINISTRATION of BOMBAY, by Sir W. W. HUNTER.

The volume contains about 500 pages, and is divided into 15 Chapters, namely:—

(1) The Scope of the Book; (2) Physical Aspects of the Bombay Presidency; (3) Political Divisions of the Country—the four Provinces of Bombay; (4) The Frame-Work of the Presidency Government; (5) Dealings with the Native States; (6) Education; (7) Forests; (8) Land Administration; (9) Public Works; (10) Finance; (11) Excise and General Taxation; (12) Protection of Person and Property—Justice, Police, Jails; (13) Local Government—Municipalities and Local Boards; (14) Military and Marine; (15) Sind, Aden, and the Portuguese Possessions.

Price, including postage, Rs. 11 a copy. To be had at the "Voice of India Office, 21, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE OF STEAM AND MANUAL FIRE ENGINES AND FIRE ESCAPES.

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of 4 STEAM FIRE ENGINES, 2 MANUAL FIRE ENGINES and 3 FIRE ESCAPES, the whole of which are in fairly good condition.

The four steamers are Messrs. Shand and Mason's No. 1 Vertical.

The two Manuals are of the class known as Metallic Fire Engines, and are worked with effect by 10 or 12 men.

The three Fire Escapes are of the Fly Ladder Class, capable of reaching an altitude of 50 feet. They are nearly new.

All the Engines are supplied with the necessary appliances for working them excepting Hose, and are only being disposed of on account of Engines of a more recent pattern having been procured.

Each steamer has been lately examined by the Government Boiler Inspector, who has granted the usual 12 monthly certificates for a steam pressure in the boilers of 100 lbs.

The whole of the above plant is open to inspection.

H. A. ACWORTH, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd June, 1892.

POPULAR BEAUTY CHARM.

A few applications of this Marvellous Preparation impart to the Neck, Face, Arms, and Hands a delicate softness and purity with the tint and fragrance of the Rose and Lily. It removes Tan, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin, making it soft, bright, clear and radiant. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Cleanses and cools the Head, preserves the Scalp and imparts a Beautiful Soft Glossy effect to the Hair without being greasy Moreover, it straightens the Weak Hair; prevents from falling off; eradicates Scurf or Dandriff; and possesses a sweet and delicate fragrance of Flowers. Re. 1-4, MADON, SONS & Co., 23, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ENGLISH-BUILT Light and Stylish new and second-hand CARRIAGES by well-known makers, of every description, such as Canoe-Shaped Landous, with Patent hoods, C and Under-Spring Victorias, Elliptic Spring Victorias, Half C-Spring Victorias, Office Broughams, Dog-Carts, Gigs, and Cabriolette, Sets of four-in-hand, Double and Single Harnesses, Whips, and Gram and Grass Machines.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

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CROFT, WELLS & CO., SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE AND RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, PILSENER BEERS, &c., &c.

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Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
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Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. beg to announce, that in view of possible INCONVENIENCE CAUSED to certain Members of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICE by the recent SUSPENSION of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ld., they are willing to make ADVANCES against Credit Balances on that Bank to Officers and Civilians, on their OPENING CURRENT ACCOUNTS with them.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

MEMBERS of the Services having CREDIT BALANCES or DEPOSITS with the New Oriental Bank Corporation are informed that Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. are prepared to place Funds at their disposal on terms to be obtained on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.

Bombay, June 11, 1892.

WE are prepared to attend to the REALISATION of CLAIMS on the NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION, Ld. Terms on application.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
J. C. BERGENDAHL, Agent.

Bombay, 10th June, 1892.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON, Bankers and Army Agents, Bombay and Calcutta, beg to announce that they are prepared to make Advances to MILITARY and CIVIL Servants holding Credit Balances in the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Ld.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

COMMENCING on July 1st the MAIL TRAINS between POONA and BANGALORE will be ALTERED as follows:—

Bombay	Dep. 14	30	Bangalore	Dep. 13	35
Poona Jn.	„ 21	10	Hubli	„ 8	30
Belgaum	Arr. 12	14	Dharwar	„ 9	27
Dharwar	„ 17	22	Belgaum	„ 14	22
Hubli	„ 18	14	Poona	Arr. 5	21
Bangalore	„ 13	20	Bombay	„ 11	15

The Train from Bangalore will commence running according to the revised timing on the 30th June.

On the Mysore State Railway a Passenger Train will run between Bangalore, Mysore, and Nanjangud as under:—

Bangalore	Dep. 8	30	Nanjangud	Dep. 9	15
Mysore	Arr. 16	6	Mysore	„ 11	5
Nanjangud	„ 17	35	Bangalore	Arr. 18	50

On the Kolhapur State Railway Trains between Miraj and Kolhapur will run as under:—

Miraj	Dep. 7	25	13	0	Kolhapur	Dep. 10	0	16	45
Kolhapur	Arr. 9	20	15	20	Miraj	Arr. 12	13	18	38

In place of the present Mixed Trains leaving Bellary at 11-2 and arriving at Bellary at 16-20 Trains, commencing on 30th June, will leave Bellary for Gadag and Hubli at 7-0 o'clock, and arrive there from Hubli and Gadag at 19-47.

These trains will connect with trains to and from Belgaum, Harihar and Bangalore. For further particulars see Time Books and Bills.

ALTERATION OF FARES.

Commencing from the 1st July 1892, the rate for 3rd Class Passenger Fares will be reduced from 2½ to 2 pies per mile on the Main line between Guntakal Junction and Kistna Canal Terminus and on the Bijapur Branch between Gadag and Hotgi.

W. M. STEUART, Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 15th June, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO., Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.

Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
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* * * * BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
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"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.

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FOR SALE.

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THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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CLARKE'S MIXTURE FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

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PAY AND PENSION BILLS are collected and Currency Notes or Cheques on Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are accepted at par for Deposit Account.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances and Monies are received, collected, and disbursed free of any charge for commission.

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Receipts are made payable to "either or Survivor."

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK, Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 1st January, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 „ „
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For shorter periods, terms on application.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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12 „ „	5	0	12 „ „	9	0

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,021
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅞
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Chartered Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£51–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	3 pr. ct.	2½ nom.
Silver Shares	–	–	–	–	70

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly Divd.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 x
Albert Glendinning Co	100	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	95)
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton Brand's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40 10	127½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200		135
Colaba	600	200	all	16	217
Colaba	500	1,800	1,800	...	1,42
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	180
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100	8·0
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450 x
Hemgol Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	50	137
Khanguum	240	450	450	32½	475
Mahmadpur e Cotton(s, and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	515
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	462½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	85
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	91
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	121½
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		100
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	50)
Sind and Punjab Co	10%	1,000	1,000	25	1,15)
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woolen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	21)
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	23)
Volkart	–	1,000	100	Rs. 100	590

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,34.	100	100	5	87
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	580
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	50	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	–	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1060
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	63
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	6.0
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	1,698	100	100	50	455
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	1532½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	470
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	12½
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hindustan Buckingham Mill	700	500	500	40	661
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	881
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1035
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jowraj Baboo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 x
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	50	6 5
Khanguum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	1·6
Lord Reay Mfg Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	445	1,000	1,000	35	70
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	50	50	15 pr.ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1180
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730 x
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,50	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,75	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	13
New Great Eastern	1,40	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	630 x
Oriental	5,72	625	625	Rs. 12	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1200
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100 no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	2975
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	25	12½	205
Star of India	1,500	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	502
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	62)
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	35)
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3)	700 w
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	–	71)
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	–	600 nom

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
A l o ock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	160
	750	50	150	7½	19·
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	16 6
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	1,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	62	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	90
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	10	4 pr.ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	10	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	10	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85½
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88 x
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	17 pr.ct.	10
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462
Prince of Wales Fireln, Royal Flour Mills	320	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	2,500	100	10	..	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,0	100	10	9	8)
	Ord. 1,00	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2
Do.	Prf. 1,00		100	10 pr.ct.	103
Treacher & Co.	2,000	5 0	all	60	890
Thacker & Co.	1,500	1 0	10	10	77
Telephone Co	3,200	25	2	Rs. 1	191

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-9
China Leaf	„	24-1 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„	23-10 „
Do. do. new	„	23-8
Australia do.	„	24-1
Bombay do.	„	24-5
English Sovereigns	„	15-9
Do. Drazors	„	15-7
Bar Silver 11 Bellarmus	„	109-6
Do. 17 do.	„	109-10
arolas Dollars	„	2-8 Nominal.
Mexican do.	„	222 „
ave-France	„	300 „

BOMBAY.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Volturno arrived yesterday from Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Karagola (s), for Karachi; Naseri (s), Jedda, &c.; Maria Teresa (s), Trieste, &c.; Victoria (s), Antwerp; and Ethelgonda (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sabarmati and Volturno entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Naseri left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Wistow Hall entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Lycia and Kt. Companion yesterday; and the s.s. Maria Teresa left it yesterday.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, 29, Bazar Gate-street, when the liquidator, Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Mehta, submitted his report, and the final accounts of the liquidation. It was thereupon resolved that the affairs of the company were fully and finally wound up.

INSUBORDINATION AT SEA.—Captain J. P. Murray, of s.s. Mayfield, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged P. DeFroz, a boatswain, with disobedience and insubordination at sea. The accused said that he had hurt his knee by a fall on board the steamer, and as he had a pain in his leg, he refused to go out to work in the rain. The Magistrate, taking into consideration the past good behaviour of the accused, warned and discharged him, ordering him to bear the costs of the prosecution.

THREE MONTHS FOR STEALING A COPPER POT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ismael Ahmed was charged, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with stealing a copper vessel, from the stable of Noobi, a milkman, living at Khetwadi. Early yesterday morning, the accused entered the complainant's stable, and stole the copper vessel, but as he was making away with it, he was arrested by a policeman on suspicion, at Foras Road. There was one previous conviction against the accused, who pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

WHOLESALE OPIUM EATING.—Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, Chief Opium Inspector, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged one Haridas Goculdas, an insolvent, on an information being received from the Official Assignee, with having in his possession 25 tolas of opium without a license. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, on behalf of the accused, pleaded guilty, but said that his client was under very straitened circumstances, and to lessen his grief, he took to opium-eating. He had in his possession so large a quantity that he used to give it to several other opium eaters. His Worship, taking into consideration the circumstances of the accused, fined him Rs. 10 only.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Ganoo Yesoo, a labourer, aged 35 years, living at Nowrojee Hill. On Tuesday, the deceased and other labourers went on board the s. s. Lycea, now lying in the harbour, to discharge a cargo of coal. Before they knocked off their work, at 5 o'clock, the deceased and other labourers went to sweep the 'tween decks, and while doing so the deceased accidentally fell into a hold, from a height of 25 feet. He was seriously injured, and taken to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Inspector Briscoe, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged one Narayan Ramjee, with stealing a metal watch, valued at Rs. 5-8, from the shop of Ramjee Govind. The complainant stated that last Tuesday evening he went to sleep, leaving the watch on some papers in his shop. Shortly after he heard some noise and got up, when he saw the accused running away with the watch. He ran after him, but could not catch him. A police sepoy arrested the accused. Another witness and the police sepoy, corroborated the statement. The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted two previous convictions for similar offences. He was consequently sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A CASE RESERVED FOR OPINION.—The case in which Mr. Todd charged Ibrahim Nathu, with perjury, and which was referred to the High Court for opinion, was heard yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, but not taken up for want of time. Mr. Little, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Pestonji Cowasji, solicitor, appeared for the defence. Mr. Little said that he was of opinion that there would be no *prima facie* case, and probably no conviction. He, therefore, suggested that if his worship would go through the printed evidence, he would clearly see how the matters stood. Mr. Pestonji, agreeing to this, the Magistrate took a copy for perusal, and remanded the case until next Saturday afternoon, when he said he would give his opinion.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, to consider the advisability of altering clause 48 of the articles of associations. It was resolved that the clause should now stand as follows:—"All monies received or collected by the secretaries and managers shall be paid into the New Oriental Banking Corporation or any other bank or banks, which the directors may decide upon, in the name of the company, and will be available by cheques signed by one director other than a member of the firm of secretaries and managers, and countersigned by the secretaries, and managers." The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—An ordinary general meeting of the share-holders and policy-holders of the Indian Life Assurance Company (Ld.) Karachi, was held on Sunday at the company's registered office, Erskine Terrace, Karachi. The company was registered on the 7th March, and the report with the balance-sheet that was presented to the meeting was deemed satisfactory. Within a period of less than three months, assurances have been effected to the extent of Rs. 2,37,500, yielding an annual premium of Rs. 10,014-9-6. By investing at 10 per cent., on premiums and interest a sum of Rs. 1,020-9-8 has been obtained, by which all the preliminary expenses of floating the company have been defrayed, leaving a balance of Rs. 204-2-5 in favour of the company. The Indian Life Assurance Coompany (Ld.) has adopted a new system of insurance originated by the company, which is very favourable to the policy-holders, granting free paid-up policy after a period of three years on liberal terms, and giving surrender money at 10 per cent.

A CASE OF ASSAULT.—Tarachand Waridas, a Marwaree, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, charged Chandrabhan Gunnaji, and two others with assaulting him on 20th May last. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Balkrishna, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that he had monetary dealings with the firm with which the accused were connected. Before the day of the assault Rs. 500 were due complainent by that firm. The first accused called him on the 19th May, at 10 o'clock, for the payment. He went as desired, the accused paid him only half the amount, and asked him to call the next day for the balance. When he went back, the first accused assaulted him. The last two accused caught hold of his hands, and the first struck him with a shoe on the head. He received serious injuries, and was taken to the hospital. From the statement of Dr. Easdon and the evidences produced, his Worship remarked that the blows on complainant's head were inflicted with a shoe, and he, therefore, convicted the first accused and fined him Rs. 25, and discharged the other two as there was no satisfactory evidence against them.

IGNORANCE NO EXCUSE.—Captain J. B. Mackay, receiver of wrecks in the Port of Bombay, charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Jana Kafri, a fisherman, with failing to deliver over three planks, valued at about Rs. 30, found by him, near Worlee, on the 17th instant, Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Walker, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Walker stated that his client was on the shore last Friday. He saw the three planks being driven to the shore by the tide. It was the usual practice with fishermen when they found any such planks to go and report their patel about them, and the patel used to send round a crier to find out the owner. If no owner was found the patel reported the matter to the Preventive Officer. His client followed that practice, but before the patel had time to report the matter to the officers, the men of the Customs Department arrested him. The Customs Naik, No. 17, deposed that on the 17th instant he found the planks in the compound of the accused, they seemed to be recently taken from the sea. Havsha Pavslial, one of the patels, deposed that the accused was a respectable man. He had informed him on the 17th instant that he found three planks. He did not inform the Customs Officers, because it was his practice to have such planks kept up for three days for finding out the owner. His Worship warned and discharged the accused, but stated that in future any fisherman finding such planks and not reporting to the find to the Customs Officers the same day would be fined.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Wadilal Mulchand, a partner in the firm of Muncherji Wadilal and Co., filed an information, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, charging his servant Bulakidas Mulchand, with breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,700. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Turner, solicitor, defended the accused. From the information, it appears, that the accused was a servant in the firm of Muncherjee Wadilal, and Company on Rs. 125, besides free board and lodging. The accused used to collect the outstandings of the firm, and to draw advances from the firm or sums of money at times in order to pay railway charges due in respect of goods consigned to the firm. Those advances made to the accused were to be accounted for by him. On an information being received from Mr. Cowasjee Pestonji, the head-clerk of a branch of the said firm, at Prince's Dock, the account books, which the accused used to keep, were examined, and several defalcations were found. It appeared that Bulakidas Mulchand, the accused, had drawn from the firm on the 10th instant, Rs. 3,000, on the 13th instant, Rs. 1,500, and on the 15th instant, Rs. 200, which he had not credited in the firm's account books, and that he had not paid in any excess of collections recovered. When the accused was called upon to explain defalcations, he said that he had received the advances, but there might have been some mistake in the account-books, which he would look into and detect. Bulakidas, as usual, sleptin his master's house that night, but early next morning he left the house without informing any body. Under those circumstances the accused Bulakidas was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant, cheating, and criminal misappropriation in respect of the sum of Rs. 4,700. The complainant, being examined by Mr. Turner, said that the accused had not credited the sum of Rs. 4,700 in the firm's books, nor was the amount put down to his *khata*, the sum was only advanced to him either to be returned or accounted for. There was no account or writing taken from the accused. Mr. Turner here requested his Worship to ask the complainants to produce their books, as, he said, that only last Monday the accused was shut up in a room and severely beaten, and a *Khata* taken down in his handwriting. He further remarked that this was a purely civil case, and no warrant was necessary to be issued against his client. As the solicitor for the accused wanted to have an inspection of the books, his Worship granted an inspection, and remanded the case until Friday afternoon. The accused was admitted to bail on two securities of Rs. 2,000 each, and himself in Rs. 4,000.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. C. W. CRITHY, CHIEF JUDGE.)

A SINGULAR CLAIM AGAINST A MOTHER-IN-LAW

MANECKJI HEERJEEBHOY AND COOVERBAI VS SOONABAI, WIDOW.

THE plaintiff, who are husband and wife, sought to recover from Soonabai, mother-in-law of the first plaintiff, the sum of Rs. 1,446, being the value of wearing apparel and ornaments presented by the first plaintiff to his wife, the second plaintiff, at the time of their marriage, which took place in the year 1882, according to Zoroastrian custom.

Mr. Nursserwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Byramjee Warden appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that at the time of Maneckjee's marriage with Cooverbai he presented her with several ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs 1,446, it being customary amongst the Parsees to make presents to the bride on the occasion of marriage. Cooverbai was then nineteen years of age, and the ornaments and wearing apparel were entrusted to the defendant, Soonabai, mother of Cooverbai, for safe custody. The plaintiffs now claimed to recover the ornaments and wearing apparel presented by Maneckji to Cooverbai, during her minority; and kept by Soonabai as Cooverbai's guardian.

Mr. Byramji Warden, for the defendant, denied that his client ever received the ornments and the wearing apparel for safe custody or for any other purpose. He also denied that Maneckjee had ever made such presents as mentioned in the plaint. Mr Warden submitted that in no case plaintiffs were entitled to interest, and he contended that the suit was time-barred by the Statute of Limitation; and, it was defective in as much as there was misaction. He submitted that on account of these points of law the suit could not be entertained.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, for the plaintiff, adduced evidence in support of the plaint. His Honor, after recording the evidence, stated that such cases were better be settled outside of Court. He suggested that it was very advisable to refer the case to arbitration.

Mr. Warden stated that important law questions were involved in the case, and the Court would be in a better position to decide them than an arbitrator. He had no objection to the case being taken to arbitration provided the points of law raised by him were first settled by the Court.

His Honor called upon Mr. Warden to cite authorities in support of his arguments as to limitation and causes of action.

Mr. Warden submitted that in the first place two distinct causes of action were mixed up together and the plaintiff had no right to do so. In the first part of the claim relating to the wearing apparel and cash given at the time of the marriage, both the plaintiffs were necessary parties to the suit as they were joint owners of the property according to the Zoroastrian usages; but with respect to the second part of the claim, Mr Warden contended that Cooverbai alone had a right to bring the claim. The first claim could be a joint one whilst the second could not be possibly so. In support of his argument Mr Warden cited Section 4 of the Indian Succession Act, which was applicable only to the Parsees whose marriage took place after the year 1865. He further contended that the suit was time-barred as nearly ten years had elapsed since the cause of action arose. The period of limitation was only three years in such cases, but even granting that the case fell within the second schedule of the Limitation Act, in which case the period of limitation was six years, still the plaintiffs were too late in bringing the suit. The plaintiffs did not say that the ornaments were held under any express trust for specific purposes. If any trust could be disclosed from the plaint, it was a constructive trust as against constructive trustee. He relied on the authority of Section 10 of the Limitation Act, and on similar cases decided in the High Court. He pointed out that Section 63 of the second schedule of the Limitation Act gave only a period of three years to recover interest.

Mr. Nusserwanjee submitted that the words in the plaint were sufficient to express the meaning that an express trust was created. The ornaments, &c., were to be returned when demanded. The demand was made in the year 1891, and the cause of action arose since the day the defendant refused to comply with the demand. Mr. Nusserwanji asked his Honor to allow him to amend the plaint, but this was refused. The Judge intimated that he would dismiss the suit, but Mr. Nusserwanjee requested his Honor to permit him to withdraw it with liberty to bring a fresh action, and this was allowed.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received...Rs.	3,252
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart..... „	50
Total ...Rs.	3,302

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, June 23, 1892.
Vigil of St. John the Baptist.
6 p.m.—Evensong (choral), Hymns 415 and 292.

FRIDAY, June 24, 1892.
Festival of St. John the Baptist.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 415, 315, and 220.

THE Paris Salon will have one picture the less on its walls, since the landscapist M. Carl Rosa has cut his picture out of its frame, rolled it up, and carried it off. Whilst he was doing this he said to the astonished group of spectators who surrounded him, "Everywhere one hears that the landscape school is that which has made the most progress. Now, the jury has not awarded even a single third medal to the landscapists."

HERE are two instructive news items. The first is from a northern correspondent:—"There is a terrible amount of destitution in the colliery villages of East Durham. Hundreds of families are said to be literally starving." The second was printed as a despatch from Morocco by some of the French papers: with what derisive smile we can imagine:—"The English minister, on arriving at Fez, caused two bulls to be sacrified upon the tomb of one of the present Sultan's ancestors, who passed for a great saint. This unusual homage to a Mussulman caused great astonishment among the natives." Well may our Gallic friends shriek aloud, says the *Star*, over *ceschers Anglais* and their precious consistency.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. XI *VS.* XXII.

THIS match was continued last Saturday afternoon, and below are the scores, &c. There is little to add to what has been already said about the XXII., except that had they been left to their own resources as in the first innings it would have been a repetition of that innings, but in order to make the match more even some of the first eleven were lent to the XXII. a similar number from the latter having been given to the former, and with the bowling of Messrs. Boileau, Butler, Cowen, and Allan the game was decidedly better, and the results show the XI. did not win by much. The fielding of the XXII. with a very few exceptions was, however, still as deplorable as before, and there is plenty of room for improvement in this as well as in batting and bowling. A good programme of matches has been arranged, and with the interest which is being shown in the game there is no reason why the XXII. should not improve considerably.

XXII.

J Allan, b H J Clark	0
R Laxton, b F J Clark	2
E Coutts, b H J Clark	4
E Simmons, b F J Clark	2
J Waller, b F J Clark	0
C F Butler, b H J Clark	1
R W Boileau, b H J Clark	0
D J Sharp, stumped out, b H J Clark	0
B W Bourne, b F J Clark	1
D W Holden, b F J Clark	0
A C Owen, run out	4
W N Shilstone, c and b H J Clark	6
F L McAfee, b H J Clark	2
E B Vears, b A F Roberts	2
J O'Leary, b H Winckler	4
A R Sharp, c and b H J Clark	7
F W Cohen, b H J Clark	0
J H Blodwell, b H J Clark	0
F W Martin, b H J Clark	0
B Laville, b H Winckler	0
F W Fritchley, not out	1
E J Harrison, b H J Clark	0
Extras	16
Total	52

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F J Clark	45	7	5	9
H J Clark	78	19	6	12
A L Roberts	20	10	1	1
H E Winckler	15	6	3	2

XI.

W B George, c Simmond, b Butler	1
H Wallich, run out	1
W B Leggett, b Allan	6
F J Clark, b Boileau	20
H J Clark, c Blodwell, b Boileau	15
H Winckler, b Boileau	1
A E Little, c Boileau	6
A L Roberts, b Boileau	3
E Sands, b Boileau	6
A J Cooper, c Butler	2
A P O'Brien, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

C J Butler	40	29	2	2
M Cohen	20	2	0	1
J Allan	45	20	2	6
R W Boileau	55	12	2	1

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE "Indu Prakash" states:—The Congress workers in Allahabad have begun their operations in right earnest. Conscious of their difficulties they have taken time by the forelock and have formed their committees and begun the work of collecting funds. Pandit Bishumbhar Nath is Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. J. E. Howard, Barrister-at-law and Raja Rampal Sing are vice-chairmen. Babu Charu Chandra Mitter, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavi and others are earnest workers. They have the experience of 1888 to guide them, and their commencement of operations from now shows they are determined that this year's Congress will be an equal success.

THE JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF BHAVNAGGAR.

The "Gujerat Mitra" observes:—The roseate hue and literary brilliancy of the report just submitted to H.H. Mharajah of Bhavnaggar on the working of the judicial administration of the State does no little credit to the vigorous pen of Mr. Dossabhai Framji Karaka, who presides at present over the destinies of the judicial police and jail organizations. Mr. Karaka's introductory chapter on Legistation tells in unmistakable terms the true story of the wonderful progress which the model State is making in the administration of public justice through the wise efforts of trained native jurists of British Indian experience under the fostering auspices of H. H. Sir Takhtasingji. The several legislative enacments passed and under contemplation in the shape of draft bills induce us to think that under the solvent influence of the new "regime" Bhavnaggar is entering upon what scientific politicians of the present day choose to call the transitional period in the growth of judicial organisations.

Says the "Rast Goftar":—The Allahabad High Court has done valuable public service in exposing and denouncing in plain terms the extraordinary conduct of the Sessions Judge of Benares. By its action the court has proved itself to be fully sensible of the extreme value of maintaining the purity of British justice for the stability and good name of the British rule. Towards the end of their exhaustive judgment the High Court has kindly observed that the judge had acted throughout from an honest desire to punish those whom he conscientiously believed to be the offenders. A judge, however honest, who betrays such a deplorable want of judicial temper and fairness, is scarcely fit for the post. As a Sessions Judge and a District Magistrate he has large and responsible powers,—powers of life and death in cases of murder,—and it is duty of the Government to see whether a judicial officer whose bias, honest bias it may be granted, had very nearly sent four men to the gallows upon insufficient evidence taken in a trial full of irregularities and illegalities, can safely be allowed to continue in the same position. The very fact of the trial being unique and unprecedented demands the serious notice of Government.

The "Indu Prakash" states:—The judgment of the High Court of Allhabad, a Full Bench, shows beyond a doubt that the Sessions Judge so far forgot the dignity of his position that in a capital case he endeavoured to obtain a conviction by improperly helping the prosecution and tampering with the defence. Allegations of misconduct by a Judge, such as tampering with witnesses, ante-dating a judgment and so forth are rarely believed, so strong is the presumption in favour of the acts and words of Judicial officers. But in the present case the High Court finds such overwhelming reasons for believing the statements, that it condemns the Sessions Judge unreservedly. There are acts of irregularity proved against Mr. Nicholls which would do discredit to the veriest tyro of a Judge. There are serious allegations against the character of the Judge, and we wonder whether the case leads to another Commission of enquiry. Mr. Wheeler's case is not yet finally decided. Here is another sensational case in store for Allhabad.

THE BANKING OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—The question of banking municipal funds again came before the Corporation last week. The correspondence that has taken place between the Muncipal Commisioner and the Bank of Bombay has made it clear that the directors in refusing to pay interest on current municipal deposits as in former years are simply taking advantage of the helpless position of the Corporation which is bound by law to deposit their surplus cash balance with the bank. The Bombay Corporation, consisting as it does of men of business and caution, can surely be trusted in view of its past history to take every possible care of its funds and not to abuse the discretionary power which it now seeks from government, of depositing its funds in any bank of their selection. The President of the Corporation has been requested to reply to government in terms of the Commissioner's letter to the Accountant-General, who has taken an unfavourable view of the request of the Corporation. Mr. Acworth's reply to his strictures is said to be very satisfactory and we have no doubt government will give full consideration to the subject before they decide either one way or another.

The "Indu Prakash" is of a different opinion. It says:—The sudden failure of the Oriental Bank is a severe object-lesson to the Corporation in reference to Mr. Acworth's proposal to invest the funds of the Municipal Corporation in some of the exchange banks. The proposal was agreed to by the Corporation after a great fight, but the Accountant-General has, we learn, written back to the Corporation in strong disapproval of it. The Corporation has repeated its request to the Governmen'. For the safety of the rate-payers' money let us hope the Government will disappoint the Corporation. Such a body as the Corporation ought to have greater regard for the security of its funds than profitable investment. The provision about investing the funds in the Bank of Bombay is after all a wise one, and it had better be adhered to.

MAGWE has now been finally removed from the list of districts needing relief works. There were only 100 people on famine work last week, and these left when wages were cut down to the ordinary agricultural figure.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR:—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original color, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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The undermentioned properties will, under the instructions of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhojraj Mohandas, an insolvent, be put up for sale, by Public Auction, by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at their Sale Room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, at 4 p. m., THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst:—

All the right, title, and interest of the insolvent Bhojraj Mohundas in—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, believed to contain 230 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Tatta, in Sind, together with the tenement or building standing on a part thereof, and bounded on the south by a closed passage (or blind alley) leading to certain properties owned by Gungoo Apoo, Gunthunmull, Chellaran Hariram, Pamanmull, Puddoomull and others, on the east by the property of Syed Nuzzer Mahomed Shah Musseed, on the north by the property of Syed Karim Manoo Shah Musseed, and by a blind alley leading to the properties of the said Syed Karim Manoo Shah Musseed and others, and on the west partly by the property of Tekamull Topoomull, and partly by the same passage that forms the southern boundary aforesaid;

And, SECONDLY—All that piece of land, believed to contain 160 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Tatta, in Sind, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, and bounded on the south by a public street, on the east by the properties of Chalomull Hurriram, Gundumull and Gugaram Apoo, and by a passage, on the north partly by the property of Gunga Apoo and partly by that of Khimunmull Vulliram, and on the west by the public street that forms the southern boundary aforesaid,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

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Bombay, June 23, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

THERE was another drop of ⅛d. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 40⅛d. per oz; and in New York the metal was ⅜ cents per oz. cheaper, at 88⅜ cents, with Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88½ dollars. Quotations for Rupee Securities, Consols, and Indian Sterling Loan all come unaltered. About £325,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were without further movement. Brazier's Copper was 10s., lower at £54 per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 99½ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade easier at fcs. 25·19.

The Wheat Market was quiet, and the price of No. 1 Spot White on the spot in Liverpool was unchanged at 6s. 10d. per cental, Ex-Quay; but White Delhi was 1d. per cental lower, at 6s. 7d., Ex-Quay. Linseed was quiet, Bombay Seed, to arrive, being still quoted at 40s. 3d. per quarter, Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull last evening, with a moderate business doing in Surats, and Arrivals quiet but steady, the Sales having been 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unaltered at 4½; and Surats were unchanged in value; but Arrivals were 3-64d. lower in the nearer positions, 1-32d. in the most distant, and 1-16d. in the intermediate positions, the extreme quotations being 3 61-64d. for June and June-July deliveries, and 4 3-32d. for October-November.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was ¼ cent lower, at 7 7-16 cents; and September Futures were 3 points lower, at 7·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again 4,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the total Receipts this season and those in the two years preceding:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	4,000	200
Three days' do.	13,000	9,000	1,700
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,965,000	6,826,000	5,737,100

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet and unchanged, with only a moderate business passing. Of this, only about a third was for export, say 300, bales of Bengals, at Rs. 159-68½; 200 each Dharwar, at Rs. 185; and Dabhor Ginned, at Rs. 175, and 75 Bhownugger, at Rs. 184 per candy; while the Mills have taken 2,100 bales, consisting of 700 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 172; and Barsee, at Rs. 180; 300 Amli Ginned, at Rs. 177; 200 Mulkapore, at Rs. 172; and 100 each of Akote, at Rs. 172; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export in a generally steady market, but we quote one anna per cwt. lower for *White*, and one anna higher for *Red Delhi*, closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. Rs.	5-0-0	per	cwt.
Do. 85 „ „	4-15-0		„
No. 1 Club Delhi ..... „	4-14-0		„
Red Delhi ..... „	4-10-0		„
Hard Yellow ..... „	4-13-6		„
Red Ahmedabad ..... „	4-14-0		„
Hard Red ..... „	4-7-0		„

SEEDS.—This market has become quiet in tone with only a small export business passing. Linseed is one anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 7-3-0 to Rs. 7-5-6 per cwt.; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,569 bales.
Wheat	32,921 cwts.
Linseed	3,607 „
Rapeseed	3,320 „
Groundnuts	694 „
Castorseed	3,202 „

FREIGHTS are firmer for June shipment, speculators having still some engagements to cover. The Cedar Branch (s) ready, has, therefore, been able to get 16s. per ton for one picked port. For July shipment, the market is steady, but with not much doing. Seeds and Wheat for Antwerp and Hamburg

EXCHANGE has been more active to-day, rates opening at 1s. 3¼d. for Telegraphic, at which a large line was taken before the market had fairly opened, followed up immediately by 1s. 3 17-32d., at which again a fair amount changed hands, both with Merchants and Banks, for June-July transfer, and Demand at the same rate, for July-August delivery, and this remained the rate until the close. In Credits, though two Banks remained open to buy at 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months sight Bills the whole day, only a moderate amount was forthcoming, and the market closed steady, but irregular as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 17-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 19-32d.	„
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 3 19-32d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·64¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at a decline of 1-16 per cent. for Money and Account on last evening's final races, our closing quotations being 108⅛ for Fours for cash; 107 15-16 for the settling day at the end of the month; and 107⅞ for the July account; with 4½ per Cents quoted at 107⅞.

SHARES have been rather less quiet to-day, some movement having taken place in Cotton Mill and Press shares, tending to a decline in the former, of Rs. 10 in Framji Petit, and James Greaves; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Howard and Bullough, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit; and in the latter to a decline of Rs. 2½ each in Bombay Cotton, and Mofussil; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Prince of Wales. New Oriental Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 25 per share, nominal.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats moderate business.

Good Dhollera 3⅛
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2¾ per cent. Consols 96⅝
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 99½ ex-dividend.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 69 13-16
4½ per cent. „ 69 7-16
Bar Silver 40⅛

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

ADEN, JUNE 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rowa, outward bound, for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 22.

The Mail steamer Thames, from China, has arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd June, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	..	..	..	..
Teheran	22	2	19 p.m.	..	22
Suez	22	3	p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 22nd June, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	34	..	4
„ Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
„ Madras	..	24	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 21.

10 p.m. ..... 81·0

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

6 a.m. ..... 78·4
10 a.m. ..... 81·7
2 p.m. ..... 84·3
6 p.m. ..... 84·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

RAFFIN—June 7, on board the s. s. Tanjore, between Bombay and Aden, Captain George James Raffin. (Calcutta papers please copy.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TALEYARKHAN—June 22, at her residence, at French Road, Chopatti, Bai Dinbai Jahangirshah Taleyarkhan, mother of Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, aged 75. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WELLING-LAURIE—June 10, at Agra, the wife of G F Welling-Laurie, of a son.

DEATHS.

CONNELL—June 14, at Simla, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr J C Connell, aged 42 years and 2 months.
DURAND—June 8, at the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, of cholera, Lizzie, the beloved and youngest daughter of Mrs H Durand, aged 22 years, 4 months and 13 days.
MOUBRAY—June 15, at Kodaikanal, Eileen Alix, the beloved daughter of Mr C L Moubray, aged 2 years and 7 months.
MOUBRAY—June 16, at Kodaikanal, Margaret Eliza, the beloved daughter of Mr C L Moubray, aged 5 years and 3 months.
SCOTT—June 8, at Ootacamund, Lieut-Col S P Scott, Madras Army, (Retired), aged 74.
WADDINGTON—June 13, at Mussoorie, Reginald Waddington, late District Superintendent of Police, N-W P and Audh.
WALTENBERG—June 17, at Madras, Minnie Florence, the wife of the Rev T R Waltenberg, M A, Principal of the Harris School, aged 31 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1892.

THE claims of the Uncovenanted have made no impression, apparently, upon Mr. Curzon and the half-dozen members who constituted the House during what seems to have been an unusually perfunctory discussion of the Indian Budget. We shall not be charged with being wise after the event, but it seems to us that it was a pity to bring the question forward at all at a time when neither the Government nor the House have a thought to spare for even greater grievances than those which Sir Roper Lethbridge and his clients have to bring forward. This, it will be understood, is said without any desire to minimise the strength of the case which the European employés of the Government of India outside the Covenanted Civil Service have to present to Government. This, we have always contended, is very strong, notwithstanding the substantial concessions that were made in 1890 by the Secretary of State. These concessions, it will be remembered, were three in number. One and nine pence was fixed as the minimum rate at which rupee pensions, drawn in England by retired members of the Uncovenanted Service, shall be paid. Service from twenty years of age, instead of from twenty-two as formerly, was to qualify for pension. And lastly, the recommendation of the Select Committee that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension was so far accepted, that henceforth one year's leave in fifteen and two years in twenty-five years' service will be allowed to count as service for pension, provided the leave be taken out of India. It is scarcely necessary, after the frequent references to the subject that have been made in these columns, to say that these concessions, important though they are, have left many expectations unsatisfied. There is still more [illegible] though the Select Committee have done nothing to encourage it—that the Uncovenanted Service are entitled to sterling pension. But one of the most distinguished equity lawyers of the day has advised them that the terms of their engagements do not give them a legal right to that, and it is hopeless to look to the India Office, the Government of India, or the House of Commons, to determine the question by considerations of moral right. Five thousand rupees a year, converted into sterling at the rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee, is the best possible maximum that the retiring Uncovenanted official can look forward to. A recent statement of the case contrasts the treatment of the Indian Uncovenanted Officer with that of the Colonial Service in Ceylon, the Straits, and Hongkong, and also of the employés of the India Office. It must be admitted that there is marked inequality of treatment, seeing that the Rs. 5,000 a year—or £437-10s., at 1s. 9*d.* the rupee—which is the most that an Uncovenanted Director of Public Instruction or Survey Officer or other responsible official who is not a Covenanted Civilian can look forward to, contrast very unfairly with at all events the £800 a year maximum which is attainable by India Office officials who, as the statement we are quoting from says, are paid from Indian revenues, have the advantage of serving in their own country, have no trying climate, and suffer none of the inconveniences and expenses of exile. When the India Office has been taken in hand by some one who is determined to save India £100,000 a year in that direction, we shall hear less of £800 pensions at the India Office.

The Rs. 5,000 maximum remains therefore, and so far as we can see nothing will alter it. So also remains the condition that the Uncovenanted servant of the Indian Government shall serve thirty years to qualify for pension. Now the Select Committee did not expressly recommend the reduction of this term, but they had before them some influential evidence in favour of such a recommendation, and they might have had more—some of it medical evidence—showing that as a rule thirty years is too long for European service in India. The Government of India are of the same opinion, and the Committee were told by Mr. Waterfield, Financial Secretary at the India Office, that they have repeatedly represented to the Secretary of State that a service of thirty years in the Indian climate is too great a strain upon a European. Unfortunately the silence of the Select Committee on this subject is imitated both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and a question which is of urgent importance as much from the point of view of administrative efficiency as of individual interest is passed over. When the discussion is resumed care must be taken that this question is put into the foreground, for an admission by the Government of India that its rules are putting too great a strain upon its servants means under present circumstances that Government are acquiescing in the continuance of arrangements which they acknowledge to be deterimental to the health and efficiency of their officers. Both at Simla and at Whitehall, indeed, there has been a strange forgetfulness of the fact that it does not pay an administration to be served by fagged and overwrought servants. The Select Committee had this in view when they reported that their attention had been called to the obstacles in taking furlough which arose from the insufficiency of the present furlough pay. Now from the public point of view furlough has little to do with the personal advantage and pleasure of the official who takes it. The State gives furlough to its servants, not primarily that they may rest and refresh themselves, but that they may be more capable of serving it, and a Government which deliberately perpetuates a rule that prevents its servants taking furlough when they need it is not only harsh but unwise. Lord Cross apparently thinks that he has done all that is necessary to secure the health of European Uncovenanted officers when he consents to a minimum furlough allowance of £200 a year, or 75 per cent. of the last salary drawn in India, which ever of the two sums is the lower. We pass by the fact that £250 had been proposed by the Government of India, and that Lord Cross has cut it down to £200 without argument or any suggestion of a reason for differing from the authorities in this country. The important point is that Lord Cross is evidently under the impression that he has made it certain that the rules shall not operate with prejudice to the health of anyone, and that henceforth no one who really needs to take furlough in Europe will be prevented doing so by the rules. "The leave rules," he says, "are in my opinion sufficiently liberal in the concession made to those who voluntarily take leave of absence; and if they desire to come to this country I see no reason for giving them an increase of pay beyond that at present permissible. There is, however, a difference in the case of persons whose health may have broken down in India, and who are ordered by a medical board to seek the restoration of their health in a temperate climate."

No one who was stating a case of this kind would wish to speak disrespectfully of the pronouncements of the high authorities at the India Office; but to us in India it will appear that no declaration that might have been made on this subject could have shown greater ignorance of the conditions under which Europeans conserve their health in this country. No man who cares two pins for his health waits until he has, in Lord Cross's phrase, "broken down" before he goes home. To wait until you are carried on board the home-going steamer is an experiment which a poor official might be driven to under the operation of Lord Cross's benevolent rules; but it is not an experiment which a wise man would care to make, nor is it one which Government, even in the interests of economy, ought to compel him to make. It should be observed that the Government of India are not to blame for this distinction between sick leave and ordinary furlough in relation to claim for a minimum allowance. The Government proposal was that all officers appointed in England should be given a minimum allowance of £250 a year. Lord Cross, therefore, has whittled down the proposal in two directions. He has reduced the allowance to £200 a year, and he has limited the claim to it to people who have broken down in health; so that, in the Secretary of State's view, the only way in which a Government servant can keep his health in India is to get ill and go home and recruit it. Mr. Curzon, in the Budget debate, had apparently no difficulty in defending the position taken up by his Chief. He, moreover, developed another line of defence, namely, that if all the Europeans in the service were put on the most favoured furlough and pension scales the Native Uncovenanted officials would have an equal right to consideration, and this would tend to an unwarranted expenditure. It is scarcely worth while to fight at this time a battle which will have to be fought once again when the Parliamentary mind is less perturbed than it must needs be on the eve of a dissolution. But the simple considerations that the Native members of the Uncovenanted Service are not in need of the recuperation and the climatic change which is necessary to keep a European in health, and that they none of them contemplate retiring to a land when the rupee is depreciated, puts any such claim as this in the background. If the Native Officer ever raises it it will be because indiscreet people in England have suggested it to him and, of course, throughout the controversy we must remember that the European Uncovenanted official is her e to do work which Government, in sending him here, thought he would do better than anyone else.

THE important place filled by mud in Persian and Eastern architecture, where it has been and is still used in the construction of the walls of cities, castles, towers, palaces, and temples, has formed the subject of a paper read before the Society of Arts recently by Mr. William Simpson, the well-known artist and archæologist. His attention was first attracted to the importance of mud in connection with building while travelling through Persia with the Afghan Boundary Commission in the winter of 1884-85. Eastward from Teheran through Khorassan and into Afghan-Turkestan mud was the building material; and it is in use through Afghanistan to the mouth of the Khyber Pass. Mr. Simpson rightly considers that sun-dried brick is identical with the layer of mud laid on the wall to dry. The fire-burnt brick changes its character and ceases to be mud. The usual mode of construction in the East is to combine the mud and the sun-dried brick in the same wall; if mud alone were used the process would be slow and tedious, for until the lower layer is dry, the weight of that placed over it would bulge it out and the wall would fall down. This experience happened to a British officer with Sir Samuel Brown's force in Jellalabad; he built the walls of a house raising them up at once to their full height; they fell in; when he adopted the system of layers he succeeded very well, and had a comfortable house. It is usual in Persia to make the foundations of small stones or pieces of brick filled up with lime. By raising these foundations a foot above the ground level the danger of the whole being washed away by rain or an accumulation of water is averted. In the houses of the well-to-do this rough rubble is concealed by tiles, and in a palace Mr. Simpson observed that a marble dado three feet high ran round the reception room. This is practically identical with the Ninevite method of building; the inner parts of the walls were built of sun-dried and the outer of fire-burnt brick; a dado of alabaster concealed the rough foundations and the colossal bulls let in to the walls guarded the doorways. The wallsof Persian houses vary from two feet to four thick; the thicker they are the cooler the house. To carry upper stories the walls must be strong, and the mud is laid on either in layers or as sun-dried brick. The walls are plastered once in two years with a mixture of mud and straw which keeps off the rain. The roofs are frequently made of barrel-shaped arches, which like domes are constructed without centreing. This manner of building, usually associated with the idea of mud-hovels, developed into a highly decorated style, which Mr. Simpson considers entitled to a high place in the history of architecture. It is usual to trace up existing architectural types to timber structures; but he alleges reasons for looking rather to mud utilised either in layers or as sun-dried brick as the original material in which men built their houses and their forts. It is certain that Greek cities were at one time surrounded, as Afghan and Persian cities are to this day, with mud walls. Pausanias compares their worth with stone walls; they could resist the strokes of the ram which splintered the stones and forced them to leap from their places. But on the other hand when a river was diverted against this base as had been done in certain recorded instances they melted away as does wax in the heat of the sun. The walls of Jellalabad are to this day of mud; so are those of Herat and of Meshed. For palatial buildings the practice has been to cover the material with glazed and highly ornamented tiles, which have a highly artistic effect. Sir Charles Wilson sent Mr. Simpson an account of the still beautiful though decaying mosques of the Seljukian Turks in Anatolia, where this method of ornamenting mud buildings was long practised. Mr. Simpson inclines to the belief that the remarkable change from the Greek style of architecture, which originated in the wooden column supporting a beam to the arch and dome supported on massive piers dates from the period of the Sassanian rule in Mesopotamia, which was the mud-building region. When the Saracens overturned the Sassanian empire they borrowed the arch and dome from them, and carried them into the West. In the other direction traces of the Sassanian style have been discovered far to the East, and Mr. Simpson holds that it was brought by the Mahomedans into India where it became the parent of the Mahomedan style in this country, which has produced the beautiful musjids and tombs at Agra and Delhi. The dome was first constructed of mud as it is still to this hour in many parts of the East, and the Taj is a creation in marble of an ideal first conceived in mud.

THE dissolution will be within a day of the sixth anniversary of the dissolution in 1886. In that year it was on the 29th of June; Ministers have announced that this time it will be on the 28th. If they believe in the luck of coincidences—and they thought it a lucky coincidence to get in the greatest division of '92 a majority of 92—they will make it a day later. There was no time wasted in beginning the fray in 1886. The election of the new House began with some unopposed returns on the first of July; on the 18th the returns were completed, the new House being constituted of 316 Conservatives, 78 Unionists, 191 Gladstonians, and 85 Parnellites. The new Parliament met on the 5th of August; it could not have met earlier than the third, for the Act requires that not less than thirty-five days shall elapse between the issue of the writs—which are posted on the day of the dissolution—and the returns to them.

THE following notification was issued yesterday:—"In accordance with a requisition on the President, a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held here, at 3 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th instant, for the consideration of the following resolution to be proposed by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and seconded by Dr. Thomas Blaney: "That the work of constructing house connections in the City be stayed till the Corporation have enquired into the sanitary effect of those already constructed."

As already announced a Committee has assembled in Simla to examine and report on the book of "Instructions for keeping the regimental accounts of Native Infantry." This committee consists of a [illegible] from the Military Department, one from the Military Accounts Department, and other officers selected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Pending the issue of orders on

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

R. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

rs. MacCarthy and Dillon had a long and interview yesterday with Mr. Gladstone.

FIRE AT SEA.

ire broke out on board the s. s. Beeswing, at homeward bound, from Bombay to Genoa, art of the cargo had to be jettisoned.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

r. Blake, the late Liberal leader of the Liberal y in Canada, is the Home Rule candidate for gford.

HE KING OF ITALY IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 22.

rand reviews and fetes have been held here in our of the King of Italy who has met with the rmest reception from the public.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, JUNE 21.

e Democratic Convention opened here to-day, twenty thousand were present.

he silver plank denounces the Sherman Act, and ands the coinage of gold and silver without imination. It favours the currency of both ls and making all dollars of equal commercial e.

THE AMEER AND THE HAZARAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

A sudden change has occurred in the complexion vents in the south-eastern portion of the Hazast. The Hazaras of Oruzghan have sent a depuion to the Amir, representing their views of the e, and his Highness has declared that the trouble due to the folly and incapacity of his own ers. He has, therefore, announced his intention settling the affair amicably, and we shall proly hear nothing more of disturbances to the h-west of Kelat-i-Ghilzai.

s regards Bajaur there has been a marked ge there also. Reports are at present very e, but it appears that the Mahmunds (not to nfused with Mohmunds) came into collision the Afghan troops, under the command of am Hyder Khan. Umra Khan of Jandou help to the Mahmunds, and the Afghans defeated. The Mahmunds lie to the south smar, and Umra Khan apparently considerthey were located in Bajaur territory. It ot known what numbers were engaged, and affair may have been a trivial one; but it seems that there has been some fighting in the hbourhood of Asmar. This may cause ur question to be re-opened.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

nstructions have been issued to the Resident in hmir that if the transport now employed in ying up stores for the Gilgit garrison cannot rn to India by the Haji Pir, or some route other n by Murree and Abbottabad they must remain Kashmir until the cholera is entirely at an end. eanwhile the condition of affairs in Kashmir is ave in the extreme. The health of the Gilgit transrt has hitherto been excellent, and it is true that e actual death-rate from cholera is decreasing, but e outlook is nevertheless gloomy. Officialdom in State has been totally disorganised, and business been absolutely paralysed, while supplies in agar are at such a low ebb that even a sufncy for the local troops is unobtainable. The spects, in fact, is about as desperate as it well d be.

LINKING-UP OF METRE GUAGE RAILWAYS.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires der date, London, 21st June :—"The linking up of metre gauge systems in Oudh, the North-West rovinces, and Rajputana was decided on by the cretary of State in Council to-day."

THE RAMPUR MURDER.

Four of the murderers of General Azimuddin, of mpur, have been sentenced to death.

THE MADRAS MONSOON FORECAST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

Weakness in the monsoon current is beginning to use much anxiety, for unless an improvement takes ace shortly, things will be looking serious. Some arts of Bellary and a greater part of Anantapur re in most urgent need of rain. The numbers mployed on relief-work rose during last week from ,885 to 91,065. Prices of grain are, generally eaking, one hundred per cent. over ordinary ears.

OPENING OF THE NEW MADRAS HIGH COURT BUILDINGS.

Lord Wenlock will open the new High Court buildings on July 12. The programme includes the formal perambulation of all court-rooms, and some speaking in the Chief Justice's Court.

THE MADRAS TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The local representative of the Madras Tramway Company received advice, last week, that the directors would proceed to the allotment of shares.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

The Presidential assault-at-arms of the Bombay Presidency will take place at Poona, on the 3rd, 8th, and 10th September. The prizes to be competed for are better than last year. H. E. the Governor has offered Rs. 75 each to the galloping and trotting competition for Horse and Field Artillery. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has given Rs. 50 each to the best man-at-arms, British and Native troops. Brigadier-General Gatacre has given Rs. 50 for sword mounted *vs.* bayonet dismounted. Colonel Meakin, Commandant of the Poona Volunteers, has given Rs. 50 each for bayonet exercise to British and Native troops. Major Eliott has given Rs. 50 for tent-pegging over hurdles. The committee of the meeting has offered a silver medal to the best man-at-arms, British and Native troops. Major-General Blundell has given Rs. 50.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, writing on June 3 says ;—The annual "statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India" was issued to the public yesterday, and as usual contains a mine of useful information. I wonder how many members of Parliament, for whose benefit this valuable blue book is mainly prepared, will take the trouble to read it. Very few, I fear. When it is impossible to meet with an M. P. who has read the despatches on the opium question lately presented to Parliament it would be ridiculous to expect her Majesty's faithful and ignorant Commons to tackle a publication of the dimensions of the statement of moral and material progress. This year the volume consists of 266 pages. One chapter is devoted to the Census, and tables are appended showing the population of the several provinces and dependencies of India in 1891 and 1881 ; 2, area, villages, houses, and population in India ; 3, population of India classified according to sex and age ; 4, population of India classified according to religion ; and 5, total population of the seventy-five largest towns in India. By the way I hear that Mr. J. A. Baines, who is expected to arrive from India in two or three days, will remain in this country twelve months in order to complete his report. He will do his work at the India Office. The Council of the Society of Arts have, I understand, awarded a bronze medal to Mr. Baines for the paper contributed by him a few weeks ago to the Indian Section. In selecting Mr. Baines as the recipient of this compliment the authorities in the Adelphi were anxious not only to recognise the importance of Mr. Baines' paper and of his labours as Imperial Census Commissioner, but also to encourage other gentlemen resident in India to follow the example set them by Mr. C. L. Tupper last year and by Mr. Baines in the present Session. The aim of the Indian Section is to provide its members with papers and discussions full of actuality, rather than to rely entirely upon those whose knowledge is derived from study in England, or whose personal experience is not up to date. It is usual to present only two medals in the Indian Section. This year, I believe, three are to be given. The other fortunate individuals are Mr. G. H. M. Batten, whose paper on "The Opium Question" attracted so much attention, and Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker who gave such an excellent description of the agricultural needs of India.

Much surprise has been caused in this country at the apparent indifference of the Government of India to the advantages of advertising Indian products at the forthcoming American Exhibition. The matter has been taken up in Parliament by General Goldsworthy, the Conservative member for the Hammersmith division, who will, on Monday week, ask Mr. Curzon for a little information. The gallant member in the first instance inquires whether India is to be represented at Chicago, and if so, whether the Government of India propose to give a grant-in-aid. There is a rumour abroad that the Americans themselves rather than leave India out altogether are prepared to vote £20,000 to securing exhibits from our Eastern Empire, but I mention the report under reserve. One of the features of the "World's Show," about which we are hearing a great deal, is the Ladies' Department. In England a committee of ladies—a jury of matrons it has been irreverently termed—is co-operating with the Royal Commission. Princess Christian is the head of this committee, and, as is always the case with anything she takes in hand, is working very hard to make the affair a success. A subsidy of £3,000 has been given to them by the Royal Commission, but Mrs. David Carmichael has failed to obtain anything for India, whose interest she represents on the Committee. She thinks that a very good show might—if the necessary funds are available—be made of Indian women's work, and, it is said, with what foundation I am unable to announce, that Mrs. Potter Palmer (head of the Ladies' Organization in the United States) has offered financial assistance if it should not be received from any other quarter.

THE BYCULLA FOOT-BRIDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 9th instant, "that the question of the proposed provision of a foot-bridge over the G. I. P. Railway, at Byculla, be referred to the Standing Committee for report," I beg to inform you, Sir, that this foot-bridge is badly wanted, and its construction should be taken up in hand as early as possible.

The want of this foot-bridge is clearly indicated by the daily traffic of nearly three thousand people from along the side of a large masonry drain under the railway in that situation.

People have to pass along this drain, which is always partly filled with sullage water and is always stinking, with the babies or other articles in their arms and themselves stooping down. (The height along that passage in the drain is only 4ft.)

The Byculla market being situated on the other side of the railway line, hundreds of families living on the Parel Road, on the Victoria Road, in the Hanuraj Lane, &c., have to suffer the inconvenience of meat and other articles of diet being brought from that market, *via* this abominably stinking drain.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter No. 3449 of 1892-93, dated 18th May, 1892, to the Municipal Secretary, says :—The construction of this bridge will no doubt supply a want.

The Committee appointed under Bombay Government Resolution No. 449 of 1890 to deal with the question of the provision of over-bridges on the lines of railway leading into Bombay report as follows :—

Foot-Bridge between Parel Road Bridge and Chinchpoogli stations—"The Committee are of opinion that a suitable foot-bridge is required across the open drain which is at present extensively used by foot passengers for crossing the line."

Vide—Record of Proceedings of the Municipal Corporation of 1890-91, Vol. I. page 284.

Some short time back a petition signed by a large number of the residents and ratepayers in that locality had been sent to the President of the Municipal Corporation asking for this same foot-bridge.

In the meeting of the Corporation on the 9th instant the discussion on the subject by Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kharshedji Wadia, and others was vague and misleading. The G. I. P. Railway is not at all to be benefitted if this foot-bridge is constructed. They have a nice foot-bridge for their passengers in connection with their new Byculla station close by.

So I hope, Sir, when this matter comes to the Standing Committee they will make provision for it from surplus cash-balance and not put it off to the next budget.—Yours, &c.,

F. N. BISNI, L. M. & S.,
Municipal Councillor.

Byculla, June 21.

THE NEW RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send the following few lines to you with a hope that you will, in the interest of the public, kindly insert them in your paper :—

It is said that there will be some alteration in the local trains running between Thana and Victoria Terminus from the 1st proximo. It is further said that a new train is to run in the morning between Thana and Victoria Terminus leaving Thana at 9-45 a.m. and reaching Victoria Terminus, at 10-45 a.m., taking Coorla and all intermediate stations between Coorla and Victoria Terminus.

I beg to say that the arrival time of this new train will be inconvenient to most of the daily passengers. In almost all offices in Bombay—the High Courts, the Secretariat, the Accountant-General's Office, the P. W. Department, &c.—the usual time for clerks to attend office is 11 a.m., and to walk down from the station to the furthest office, say for instance, the Secretariat, one would at least take twenty minutes.

In order, therefore, to have the benefit of this new train, I beg to suggest that the arrival time of this train should be at most 10-40 a. m. and not 10-45 a. m. as we hear. I hope that the above humble suggestion will be given effect to by our kind General Traffic Manager for the convenience and happiness of the passengers.

It will be far more convenient if the express train which leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5-50 p. m., will run from the 1st proximo at 6 p. m., that is, ten minutes later, so that many of the passengers who leave their offices at 5 p. m., and wish to travel by that train, will catch it easily, and without giving painful speed to their feet.—Yours, &c.,

A THANA DAILY PASSENGER.

Bombay, June 21.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. There were also present :—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Gaitan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visbram, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, Professor Oxenham, Messrs. Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Javerilal U. Yajnik, A. M. Dharamsi, K. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

THE TANSA WORKS.

The Committee considered letter No. 5932, dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the payment of bills for extra work ordered by the Engineer to be done by the contractors for the Tansa duct works and executed by them at the rates duly sanctioned by the Commissioner, amounting to Rs. 29,698-12-11 to be met from the provision of Rs. 1,50,000 made in the revised estimates of the work for further payments to the duct contractors, including extras.

The necessary sanction was accorded by the Committee.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The Committee considered letter No. 6102, dated 20th instant, from the Commissioner, stating that Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., the contractors for the Tansa duct works, had requested that the bonds which form the amount of their deposit may be converted into cash whenever the Municipality were called upon to do so, and the proceeds placed on account of Messrs. Walsh's deposit, in connection with their contract and any difference realised by the premium, handed over to their banker. Reporting that the Municipal solicitors have advised that there is no objection to this procedure being adopted. Requesting sanction to the contractor's request being complied with.

The necessary sanction was given, and the Committee were informed that the amount deposited was about three lakhs of rupees.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Sanction was given by the Committee to the conversion into 4 per cent. Government paper of Rs. 25,000 held by the Municipality as deposits in 4½ per cent. paper under the terms of contracts with Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas (Rs. 20,000) and with the Bombay Telephone Company (Rs. 5,000). The Commissioner stated that, according to the Government of India notification, applications for transfer are to be presented by the 15th proximo. Both the contractors have consented to the change.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

The Committee considered letter No. 5702, dated 16th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting under Rule XVI., section G, chapter I. of the bye-laws, that he had appointed Mr. W. C. Bush as a Sub-Inspector in the Health Department on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem, although he is over 35 years of age, the special reasons for appointing him were, that he was a fit man for the work and possessed good certificates, and that he would not be allowed to contribute to the Pension Fund.

The letter was recorded.

CONDITION OF ROADS IN THE MANDVI WARD.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. Viegas moved :—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of roads in the Mandvi Ward, and that he be requested to state whether it is possible to put them in order from the current year's budget provision. Should, however, the budget grant be insufficient, the Standing Committee will be prepared to consider the estimate with a view to make the necessary recommendation to the Corporation for sanction."

Dr. Viegas said that the Municipal Commissioner had admitted that the condition of the roads he referred to were in an unsatisfactory condition. There was without doubt a large wheel traffic on the Mandvi roads, and it was only fair that a district which contributed so handsomely to the Municipal coffers should be dealt with to the satisfaction of the people living in it. The unsatisfactory condition of the roads also contributed to endangering the health of the surrounding residents from the accumulation of water in the depressions. He, therefore, hoped they would be soon taken in hand, and repaired.

Mr. Dharamsi seconded the proposition and observed that the roads were subject to great wear and tear throughout the heavy wheel traffic in that locality. He hoped that some of those thoroughfares, if not all, of the Mandvi Ward would receive the attention of the Municipality."

The Chairman said that extensive repairs could not be undertaken with the provisions made in the current year's budget. The Corporation would not, he thought, like the idea of disturbing the budget on that head in the middle of the year.

Mr. Dharamsi suggested that if the expenses for road repairing would cost a large amount, the question might be postponed till the next budget.

The resolution was put to the vote, and carried.

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

In accordance with his notice of motion Mr. Dharamsi proposed "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain and submit to the Committee, as early as practicable, the opinion of the Advocate-General on the following question, *viz.*—Whether the Standing Committee has the right to call for reports from the Commissioner and through him from other Municipal officers—(1) on matters falling within the powers and functions of the Committee; (2) on matters which come before the Committee for consideration, disposal, or report, either on reference by the Corporation or at the instance of the Commissioner ; and (3) generally as to the right of the Standing Committee to call for reports, information, returns, &c., from the Commissioner and other Municipal Officers."

Mr. Dharamsi said, that the motion was suggested to him by the discussion they had at the last meeting when the Health Officer's report was under consideration. It was an important matter involving a constitutional question, which should be once for all settled both in the interests of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee. Although there was no express provision in the Act that the Municipal Commissioner should submit a report called for by the Standing Committee, it was implied from the manner in which the Municipal Act had been drawn up. Supposing the Commissioner brought before the Committee a case which involved the demolition of a house, and the Committee considered a report was necessary, and the Commissioner refused to give such report, where would the Committee be ? Again if the Commissioner brought forward certain financial recommendations which the Committee called for a report upon, but which that officer declined to submit, the result would be a dead-lock, and the Committee would not be able to discharge that which the law expected of them. The question he raised, therefore, was whether the Committee had or had not the constitutional power to call for such reports or whether they were simply at the mercy of the Commissioner. He would suggest that if they obtained a legal opinion and found that the Committee had no power to call for reports from the Commissioner, the Corporation might be then asked to approach Government for an amendment of the Act. His reason for asking them to obtain the opinion of the Advocate-General was that supposing they were advised by counsel that the Committee had no power to call for reports and they approached Government for the amendment of the Act, the latter would refer the matter to the Advocate-General, and if the Advocate-General differed with the opinion of the counsel, the Corporation would in that case find themselves in a very awkward and embarrassing position.

Mr. Dharamsi's proposition was seconded by Mr. Shroff.

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said that as far as the Commissioner was concerned he did not think he had ever in any single case declined to furnish the Committee with reports whenever called upon. It was no doubt possible that the Commissioner on some future occasion might decline to furnish them with his reports. He considered it a constitutional question, that should be settled once for all.

Mr. Geary was not in favour of incurring the expense of obtaining counsel's advice on the question.

Dr. Bhalchandra said that the Commissioner's remark at their last meeting that he was not bound to submit the report asked for to the Committee made it necessary to take the opinion of counsel by way of settling the constitutional question once for all.

Mr. Kabraji, in speaking upon the point, said that during his long experience and connection with the Municipality he did not remember a single instance in which the Commissioner had declined to furnish the Committee with reports they had asked for. When a member put forward a notice of a motion and the Standing Committee considered that a report upon it was necessary that was a report not asked for by any individual member but by the Committee as a body.

Colonel Wilson gave it as his conviction that the Commissioner had invariably furnished the Committee with reports when asked for. He, however, thought that the proper time to consider the constitutional question would be when the Commissioner refused to furnish a report.

Mr. Dharamsi pointed to the fact that the Commissioner contended on the last occasion that the Committee had no legal right to call for reports, and his motion was now brought forward with a view to settle that question. He knew the Commissioner had always furnished them with reports, and did not doubt he would continue to do so in future. But it was in the interest of both the Standing Committee and the Commissioner himself that the question should be definitely settled.

The Municipal Commissioner drew their attention to the fact that it might be recollected about two years ago there was a growing tendency on the part of some of the members of the Standing Committee to give notices of motion, which required long and troublesome reports, and the question now raised by Mr. Dharamsi was referred at that time to the solicitors of the Municipality, who agreed with him in the view he took of the law, namely, that the Commissioner was bound to furnish reports to the Corporation and not to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had no right to call upon the Commissioner or any other officer of the Municipality to furnish reports. In his experience he had never refused the Committee any report, and he simply drew the attention of the Committee at the last meeting to the law bearing upon the question. His remarks were directed to reports which required a great amount of labour extending over several months and involved heavy expenditure to the Municipality in securing the services of clerks, &c. As an instance for a demand of such reports he would draw their attention to the notice of motion, which stood in the name of Dr. Bhalchandra on that day's agenda paper. If Dr. Bhalchandra had written to him previously on the subject of his motion, he could have explained the whole matter to his entire satisfaction, which would have obviated the difficulty. It was in order to guard against such inconsideration on the part of the members that he drew the Committee's attention about two years ago to what he believed to be the law on the subject. But he had no objection whatever, to have the matter settled once for all. He pointed out that reports were furnished by the Commissioner for the information of the Corporation or the Standing Committee and not for the information of individual members. He considered that the Standing Committee or the Municipal Corporation should have some public object in calling for such reports.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

RENOVATION OF WATER PIPES.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved, "That the Commissioner be requested to arrange for the replacement of three pipes of the 32" Vehar main on the line between Vehar and Coorla, where the main is reported to be corroded and unserviceable for a length of 7,000 feet, and which on that account has been recommended to be renewed, to enable the Standing Committee to ascertain by a personal examination the condition of the pipes."

Dr. Bhalchandra considered he was perfectly justified in requesting the Municipal Commissioner to make arrangements for replacing the pipes and give members an opportunity for ascertaining by personal inspection and examination the condition of the pipes. He said he was not prepared to accept the word of the Executive even at the risk of being considered an obstructive member of the Committee.

Mr. Shroff seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner, in replying to Dr. Bhalchandra, said the motion was one involving a large expenditure. To comply with Dr. Bhalchandra's motion he would have first of all to shut off the Vehar supply for two days. Fragments of the section to be renewed had been shown to the Committee on different occasions during his term of office as Commissioner, and, if a member desired to examine the pipes, there was one lying at the water-works at Chinchpoogly, which would speak of itself to the condition of the rest of the pipes. Three-fourths of their thickness was turned into graphite, a kind of rust, and there was only one-eighth of the actual metal left.

Dr. Bhalchandra said his motion had been brought forward on the advice of one of the oldest members of that Corporation, who possessed the highest experience in such matters.

Mr Geary suggested that Dr. Bhalchandra might draw up a report on the state of the pipe.

Dr. Bhalchandra replied that that was not his business.

Mr. Kabraji thought it was a matter which should be left to the engineers to report upon. They could then rely upon their decision.

The Municipal Commissioner hoped the Standing Committee would throw the motion out.

After some further discussion Dr. Bhalchandra withdrew his motion.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER DISTRIBUTION.

The next subject before the Committee was the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the proposed improvement of the distribution of water.

Mr. Shroff was speaking on the subject when the Committee postponed the discussion to be held over until the next meeting.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, the following among other matters were heard :—

RE KURMALLI JOOSUB.

Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, asked for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that the material witnesses were out of Bombay.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented to the postponement.

His Lordship granted the postponement, an extension of the interim order being also granted the insolvent.

RE KESHAVJEE DEVJEE.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account for the Samvat year 1947 with the Official Assignee. The learned counsel said that the rule was not served upon the insolvent in time. His Lordship granted the application.

RE AMIRCHAND TALAKCHAND.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, on behalf of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., and other creditors, applied for a postponement of the hearing of the petition for three months on the ground that the books were being examined. There were some ninety books extending over a period of eighteen years; and with the utmost diligence they had been able to finish the examination of one book only.

Mr. Inverarity, for the insolvent, opposed the application. The schedule was filed as far back as August 1890, and the books were lodged within a week from the filing of the petition. The insolvent, at the instance of the opposing creditors, was examined in April 1891, and as all the books had been deposited with the Official Assignee, the learned counsel said he could see no reason for the delay of twenty-two months which had occurred. There was no reason shown for a postponement.

Mr. Anderson said that the books he referred to were not lodged with the Official Assignee. They were books which were with one of the partners of the firm, and inspection of them was given at the office of the solicitors only on Saturday last by order of the Court.

Mr. Inverarity urged that, at the time of the examination of the insolvent, he had made statements regarding the books, and there was no reason whatever for so long a delay.

His Lordship thought an inspection was essential in the matter ; and as an indulgence granted three months' postponement.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity, leave was also granted the insolvent to inspect the books.

Mr. Anderson said that, as there would be two inspecting parties, the time had better be extended, as both would not be able to inspect the books at the same time.

Mr. Inverarity assured his learned friend that his client's inspection would not interfere with that of the creditors. The inspection by the insolvent would be merely for refreshing his memory to answer questions, and it would not extend over more than a couple of days.

The matter was then postponed.

RE PANDURANG RAGHAVJEE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order for two months, and for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE RAMJEE MOOLJEE.

Mr. Sanders Slater, for a creditor, asked for substituted service as the insolvent was hiding himself to avoid service of an order for production of his account books. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SOBHAGCHAND TALAKCHAND.

Mr. Manker, for one Augustus Misharal, asked for an order for costs in getting the insolvent adjudicated. Certain monies were in the hands of the Official Assignee, and the insolvent had consented to pay his client Rs. 200 in full satisfaction of the costs, to which the Official Assignee had no objection. The Official Assignee was consulted, and the necessary order was made in the matter.

RE BHANJEE CANJEE.

Mr. Manker applied for leave to file a fresh petition. In answer to his Lordship, who remarked that there was only one creditor, the learned counsel said that the insolvent had tried to compromise with him, but the negotiations having fallen through, the present application had to be made.

His Lordship granted the application.

THE experiment of weaving by electricity has for the first time been tried with perfect success at the loom works of Mr. Henry Livesey (Limited), Greenbank, Blackburn. The works are illuminated by electric light, the electricity being generated by a large dynamo, and taking advantage of this installation a motor has been fixed in one of the upper rooms, and drives the identical loom which secured to Mr. Livesey the medal at the Paris Exhibition.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE steamer Beeswing (1248 tons) which left Bombay, on May 28, is reported to have been on fire at sea on her voyage to Genca. The vessel brought here a cargo of kerosine oil from Batoum, consigned to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Her cargo on the voyage home was 5,204 bales of cotton, 29,000 cwts. of wheat, 900 cwts. of linseed, and 150 bales of twist waste. Her agents were Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. Part of the cargo had to be thrown overboard during the fire. The vessel was commanded by Captain H. Russell.

THE Democratic Convention in America was opened on Tuesday. A bi-metallic currency and a fixed commercial value of the two metals was advocated.

MESSRS. MACCARTHY and Dillon on the eve of the General Election are reported to have had cordial interviews with Mr. Gladstone, but the nature of these interviews does not appear.

IT is definitely decided that the Burma garrison will not be reduced till the close of next cold season, except by one garrison battery.

LIEUTENANT BADCOCK, 5th Gurkhas, who was badly wounded at Nilt, has arrived in Simla. He has been suffering from malarious fever contracted in the Gilgit valley.

MR. C. C. STEVENS has obtained three months' privilege leave, and Mr. W. Kemble, Opium Agent, Behar, has been appointed to act in the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. Mr. J. Rivett-Carnac, having declined the permanent seat at the Board last year, is necessarily out of the arrangement.

IN our last issue, writes the *Pioneer* of Tuesday, we noted as one of the chief causes of the restlessness among the Hazaras of Kala Nao the appointment of one of Ishak Khan's followers, Shahubdin to the Kotwali of Merv. It now appears that this man has been made Kotwal of Penjdeh and not of Merv. Moreover, to add to the Amir's troubles, there are reported to be signs of revolt among the Atchakzai tribe between the Khojak and Kandahar. The reason for their disaffection is not at present known.

A POOR *sonar*, or goldsmith, named Prayag Ram, of Dumraon, in Shahabad, has constructed a most ingenious piece of mechanism. It represents the various household and industrial avocations engaged in by the women of this country. A large group of figures beautifully modelled and dressed, each about two inches high, is seen in a reproduction of the inner courtyard of an Indian mansion. Some are employed in spinning cotton, others in husking rice, grinding corn, churning and other domestic work. Their movements, which are wonderfully natural, are communicated by complicated clockwork concealed in the body of the case, which is enclosed in glass. The inventor having expressed a desire to present his work to H. M. the Queen, the Magistrate of Shahabad submitted the offer through the proper channels. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the mechanism as a token of Prayag Ram's loyalty, and he has brought his *magnum opus*, fitted in a padded box, to Calcutta for shipment to Osborne.

A PROPOSAL has been made to the home authorities that the Inspector-General of Remounts in England should be allowed to visit India early next year, in order to inspect the young stock in the depots as well as the stallions and mares, and also to attend some of the principal horse shows and fairs, with a view of making himself acquainted with the horse-breeding and remount business in this country, and thus acquiring experience which would doubtless be of great use to him in purchasing and sending out stallions for the Indian service.

THE Simla Municipal Committee have, it is understood, addressed the Deputy Commissioner, suggesting the desirability of improving the road to Harkhanda, so as admit of wheeled traffic thereon. This would cheapen the supply of country produce, fuel, and timber, besides greatly benefiting the population in the interior in case of a scarcity of food grains, as in the present year. The project would cost between two and three lakhs, the interest on which would be met by an increase in tolls due to the expansion of traffic.

IT is also pointed out by the Simla Municipality that the military authorities might be glad to take advantage of the good road to establish cantonments near Matyana and Harkhanda, which possess a better climate and a more abundant supply of water than any sites to be found in the immediate neighbourhood of Simla itself. A suggestion to this effect was made by the Deputy Commissioner last year, and if the project were entertained, a Pioneer regiment might be employed on the road, unless Government preferred to utilise local labour, which is just now comparatively cheap.

MR. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman of the Assam Tea Association, has telegraphed to Mr. Mackay that he can fully depend upon the hearty co-operation of the Association on the Indian currency question.

THE Madras Government has at last, it is understood, passed orders on the serious disputes between Mr. Dumergue, Collector of Malabar, and Mr. Castlestuart Steuart, Special Settlement Officer. The record of the case is said to have been of stupendous magnitude, and the unhappy Secretaries who have had to digest it must have been pretty well sickened before they finished. We have not heard the decision of Government, writes the *Madras Mail*, but whatever it may be it cannot have closed the case once and for all, for there are other officials involved in the mutual recriminations between Mr. Dumergue and Mr. Steuart, whose cases will require a settlement to be made in public.

ACCORDING to the official accounts there appears to have been a good deal of cholera prevalent in the Kumaon Division during the past two months and in the scarcity-affected districts of Almora, Garhwal and Dehra Dun, the mortality from the disease was pretty considerable when compared with the rates for the same period in 1891. About 18,000 maunds of grain have been imported into the affected tracts for sale to the people, this amount being estimated to meet all possible requirements. The local authorities are doing all they can to help the needy, and over half a lakh of rupees have already been granted under the Agriculturists Loans Act.

AT Turin a monument has been erected to the memory of the Italian soldiers who fell in the Crimean War, and particularly in the Battle of Cernaia. The King was present at the unveiling yesterday, with many generals and dignitaries of the State, and spoke to everyone of the survivors of the battle who were present. The monument is the work of the sculptor Luigi Belli, and is an obelisk of granite, rising sixty-six feet above a pedestal. The base consists of great blocks of granite. Three statues, representing "Victory," a bersagliere, and a sailor, adorn this base, and two bas-reliefs—one representing the Battle of Cernaia, and the other the siege of Sebastopol—ornament the sides of the obelisk.

THE King of Denmark often visits Hamburg, unexpectedly, and when there tries to preserve his incognito. During his last visit, some weeks ago, he bought several Golden-Wedding presents for the Queen. One shopkeeper was rather taken aback when his unsuspected customer, after several purchases, said that he had not enough money with him to pay for them. Could they be sent to the Hotel de l'Europe ? The shopkeeper immediately thought of all sorts of fashionable swindlers and cheats, and his embarrassment amused the King exceedingly. One of the hotel officials was at last summoned by telephone, and things were made right. At the theatre in Hamburg the King forgot to pay the woman in the cloak room, and she modestly reminded him of the fee. The King excused himself, and remarked that at home he was always free from these taxes. The woman received a much larger sum than the usual fee from the King's Aide-de-Camp. Recognised by a restaurant keeper in a modest seat in the crowded restaurant, the landlord offered him a private room ; but the King sensibly refused, saying he felt quite comfortable among the Hamburg citizens.

THE NEW CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JUNE 20.

ON Saturday evening, the interesting ceremony took place of installing the young Chief of Ichalkaranji, who is a feudatory of Kolhapur, at the chief town of his State, Ichalkaranji, situate about twenty miles from Kolhapur city. At mid-day arrived the Political Agent for Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., accompanied by the Dewan of Kolhapur, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Cooverji, C.I.E., Lieutenant P. L. Cox, Assistant Political Agent, Kolhapur ; Mr. R. J. Shannon, B.A., C. E., Executive Engineer of the Kolhapur State ; and Mr. C. H. Candy, B. A., LL.M., Principal of Rajaram College. A mile outside the town the Chief met his guests, and escorted them to a neat camp, which had been pitched for their reception.

The ceremony took place in the handsome durbar room of the new palace, which has just been completed by Mr. Shannon, and does credit to all concerned, especially Rao Saheb Jambe, and Mr. Bhusari, the contractor.

The proceedings commenced at 6-30 p.m. by the Dewan Saheb reading the following address :—

Colonel Wodehouse, Baba Saheb, and Gentlemen,—This durbar is held for the purpose of installing our friend Baba Saheb formally in his hereditary possession of the Chiefdom of Ichalkaranji, and of handing over to him the charge of his estate ; and to me, personally, it is a matter of gratification that the Council of Administration have conferred upon me the honour of representing them on this pleasing occasion and of carrying out the ceremony by my hands in the presence of our friend and well-wisher, Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E. As might be expected of me, on an occasion like this, I should like to give a brief history of the family of the Chief, and the measures taken for the improvement of the State in its various departments, since it came under the direct management of the durbar subject to the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent, as representing the British Government, which has continued to this day, also for the education of Baba Saheb himself ; and the condition in which we now hand it over to him. I will, therefore, briefly touch upon these points. The renowned founder of the Chief's family was Naro Mahadev Joshi, a Konkanasth Brahmin. About the year 1700 A. D., he was in the private service of Santajirao Ghorpade, Senapati of Kapshi. In the constant struggles that were going on in those days between the Mahomedans and the Marathas he displayed his martial spirit and valour under Santaji, which endeared him to Santaji, so much so that the latter began to treat him as his son. Naro Mahadev then assumed the surname of the Senapati's family, *viz.* Ghorpade, and his gallant patron assigned to him a few villages in jahagir. Venkatrao, son of Naro Mahadev, distinguished himself on several battle-fields as a warrior, under Raja Shahu Chhutrapati of Satara, and Balaji Vishwanath, the then Peishwa at the Satara Court, in consideration of the eminent qualities of Venkatrao, gave his daughter Anubai, in marriage, to him. Subsequently he obtained an additional jahagir from Kolhapur and the Senapati of Kapshi. The present Chief is the tenth in succession from the founder of the family. Since the death of Keshavrao Tatya Saheb, which took place in 1852, there have unfortunately been three successive adoptions in the family, including that of the present Chief. The late Chief Govindrao Keshav, *alias* Aba Saheb Ghorpade, was a minor when he succeeded by adoption to the Estate, and the State was consequently managed by the Political Superintendent who was then administering the affairs of the Kolhapur State owing to the minority of the late Baba Saheb Chhutrapati Maharaj. In 1874 Aba Saheb having attained majority was entrusted with the management. He was a promising young Chief, having received a good education and passed the Matriculation Examination. Unfortunately, however, he died after a short career of eighteen months without issue at a premature age in 1876. In the adoption of a son to him the choice of his widow, Padmavatibai Saheb, and the senior ladies of the house fell upon Baba Saheb, who belongs to the same stock of the family as Naro Mahadev, and was then a mere child of five years. The proposed adoption was approved by the Kolhapur Durbar and the Government of Bombay, and Baba Saheb was recognized as successor to the late Chief. The adoption took place on the 10th of August, 1876. In consequence of his minority the State again came under the direct management of the durbar subject to the guaranteed supervision of the Political Agent as representing the British Government, and has remained so up to this day. The cash balance at the demise of Aba Saheb, inclusive of invested funds, was Rs. 3,19,000 in round numbers. During the present management the revenue of the Chiefdom has considerably increased *viz.*, from Rs. 2,09,500 to Rs. 2,24,500. This increase is principally ascribable to forest conservancy and improved Abkari arrangements. The total gross receipts during the last fifteen years from Fasli 1236 (1876-77) to 1300 (1890-91), including the cash balance stated above, amounted to Rs. 58,29,500 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 56,20,500 in round figures, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 2,09,000 at the close of the Fasli year 1300, *i.e.*, on 5th June, 1891, for which accounts have been made up. This balance, however, owing to heavy outlay on the Chief's palace and certain public works of great utility, has since run down, and now stands at Rs. 1,45,000, or thereabout. The total expenditure incurred during the fifteen years in question may be distributed under the main heads mentioned below :—Khasgi, Rs. 5,95,000 ; revenue department, Rs. 2,55,300; judicial, Rs. 1,15,700 ; medical and vaccination establishment, Rs. 22,000 ; public works, Rs. 7,56,000 ; mahal majkur or allowance to village officers and devasthans, Rs. 9,33,000; miscellaneous, including police paga, cattle-farm contribution to Kolhapur State, towards military expenses at the rate of Rs. 2,000 a year, adoption, n

ir. this vast country India. Baba Saheb having about the same time expressed his wish to be allowed to assume charge of his Estate after his return from the tour, the Council of Administration had great pleasure in recommending to the Government of Bombay, through the Political Agent for Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country, that Baba Saheb having become a major and qualified himself for undertaking the responsibility of ruling the State should now be invested with the customary powers and the management of his Estate made over to him, subject to certain conditions which having been approved by the Government of Bombay have been communicated to Baba Saheb in the Thaili letter addressed to him by Colonel Wodehouse. Baba Saheb, what has been done for you both by the Durbar and the British Government will, it is hoped, give satisfaction to yourself and to your subjects and in handing over to you the entire charge of the State in the presence of Colonel Wodehouse, our mutual friend and the representative of the Bombay Government, let me assure you in the name of his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaj, and on behalf of the Council of Administration, whom I have the honour to represent on this pleasant occasion, that it is the sincere wish of the Council that the Almighty in his great mercy and grace may give you strength of body and mind and long life to enable you to rule your handsome Estate, with justice and impartiality, and enjoy uninterrupted happiness by winning the affection of your subjects and the good-will and applause of your equals —the other feudatory Chiefs—and your superiors, his Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaj and the Government of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I need scarcely point out to you that the most solid foundation of a ruler's happiness consists in the general contentment and happiness of his subjects, and the contentment and happiness of the latter cannot be better secured than by the dispensation of fair justice in all dealings with them. In your case, Baba Saheb, the liberal education you have received is a guarantee that all our expectations in regard to the future administration of your State will be fully realized. Your State occupies financially the highest position among the feudatory States of Kolhapur, and the capital town is next to Kolhapur city in point of population. The question of establishing a Municipality for the town of Ichalkaranji had to be postponed until you took charge, and I hope it will receive at your hands the consideration it deserves. I need not say anything about the usefulness and necessity of such an institution as you are acquainted with its well-known benefits. The industry of dyeing silk has of late been carried on at Ichalkaranji on a larger scale, and I think I am speaking your own mind when I say that it is deserving of every encouragement. I do not think I should detain you any longer and now, Baba Saheb, I have great pleasure in handing over to you the keys of the Treasury and the seal of office with my hearty personal congratulations on your installation.

After this had been rendered into Marathi for the benefit of the majority of those assembled, including the ladies of the palace, who were seated behind purdahs in a side corridor, Shrimant Baba Saheb, in manly yet modest tones, read his reply, which is given below :—

Colonel Wodehouse, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the honour you have done me by your kind presence here this day. I am much indebted to you, Colonel Wodehouse, and Mr. Meherjibhai for the trouble you have taken to come here in this rainy season. I am sorry, however, on account of the uncertainty of the weather I could only ask a very few friends to be present here on this occasion. I am under deep obligations to the British Government and to his Highness the Chhutrapati Maharajah for the kind care they have taken of my State during my minority, for which my sincere thanks are due to them. Mr. Meherjibhai, all of us were delighted to listen to your interesting address. It is very natural for you, to give on this occasion to the people here, an account of the administration of this State during my minority. But one has very little to say at the beginning of his career, except give promises for good government. I believe, it is far better to show by one's own actions what one has to do than by words. It must have been very gratifying to you, my people, to hear how well the State has been administered during these years. An account of the income and expenditure of all these years has been given by my friend in his address, and I am glad to see that all the extraordinary expenditure could be defrayed from the income of these years and the balance that there was at the time of the death of my late lamented father. This extraordinary expenditure was mostly incurred on account of works of public utility, and this has left a comparatively small balance. When I happened to know that if the whole sum of the nazarana were taken at once, and that if the public works that had been sanctioned were undertaken there would be a considerable deficit. I brought this state of things to your knowledge and am much thankful to you, Colonel, for the readiness with which you asked for Government sanction to take the nazarana by such easy instalments as can be paid from the small savings, and gave orders to stop the above-mentioned works. I do not know how the rulers and the subjects of Native States can sufficiently thank the British Government for the pains and care they take in trying to give good education to young princes who are destined to fill responsible position in after life. You all know, gentlemen, I was removed from amongst you at a very early age for my education to Kolhapur, and now that you can see some result of their kind care and solicitude in educating me. I am sure you will appreciate the service, the Government is always ready to do, not only to their own subjects but to the subjects of those whom they have taken under their care and protection. Mr. Candy, I hope, you remember I had an opportunity on a former occasion of publicly thanking you and expressing my deep obligations for the troubles you have taken in trying to give me liberal education. Being one of the fortunate few of the Sardars' class in the Rajaram College I had constant opportunities of associating with yourself and other professors. I need not say what an immense educative influence that has upon the students. You never contented yourself with giving us only instruction, but you thought it your duty to give us education also. I well remember when we came to you with our essays how long and patiently you discussed important subjects with us and tried to instil good thoughts and ideas into us with a moderation and skill that is rarely met with. As we were fortunate in our Principal so our class was fortunate in our teacher, Mr. Gadre, and I had the special good fortune of having him afterwards as my private tutor. There is not the least exaggeration when I say that it is solely owing to his affectionate care and sound training that I have been able to learn what little I could. Very few, indeed, can honestly boast of their preceptors as I can with respect to him. After a year in the P. E. class in the Rajaram College, when I expressed my wish to go to Bombay to finish my education, Colonel, you gave your ready consent, and allowed me to stay there in company with Messrs. Shirgaumkar and Gadre, and I am much thankful for it. And though my stay there was a matter of some expense to the State, I not only had the advantage of learning under such eminent men as Dr. Wordworth and Professor Oxenham, and attending the Law Class and the High Court, but I had also opportunities of making acquaintances among the learned European and Native gentlemen of that city of enlightenment. And above all I was able to observe there the busy social life, which has a very beneficial effect upon men of our class. This can hardly be done in any other place than Bombay. I think I had exceptionally good opportunities of educating myself, and I heartily wish that my brother-chiefs should have the like. I am very thankful to you, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai, for the respectful feelings with which you have alluded to the history of my family. It is a matter of special pride to me that my ancestors served the Mahratta Empire at a critical time, when it was so hard pressed by the Mahomedans, and afterwards in the war with the Portuguese, and the services were amply rewarded at first by our patron the Ghorpade family, and afterwards when we rose in the service of the Satara Kings by them and their Ministers, the Peishwas, by giving a considerable territory in Inam. I am under great obligations to you, Colonel Wodehouse and Mr. Meherjibhai, for the interest you have so kindly taken in me, and I am sure the same will always continue. As an example of your care for my comfort you sanctioned the construction of this splendid palace, and though the present accommodation is not sufficient for our requirements it is a real comfort to live in such a house. As this day is also the Vastushanti day I take this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Shannon and his assistant Mr. Tambe and also Messrs. Paranjpe and Bhusari for the skill they have shown and the pains they have taken, in constructing this building. With what effect they have worked can now be seen and appreciated by all. I cannot explain your inaction in the matter of the establishment of the local municipality in such an important town for so many years except for your desire to give me the credit of inaugurating that reform of vital importance to the people of this town. Excuse me, for now touching upon a matter of a merely private character. I sincerely thank you Mr. Meherjibhai for the interest you have shown in me and especially at the time of domestic differences. I would not have been able to bring events to a successful issue without your advice and help, for which I am deeply indebted to you. I think it the duty of every ruler to encourage among other things trade and education, and I believe even small States can do something in this direction. You rightly observe that the contentment and the happiness of the subjects cannot be better secured than by the dispensation of fair justice in all dealings with them, and I believe education is no education which does not make one alive to the imperative necessity of dealing out even-handed justice tempered with mercy. It is not necessary to extol the advantages of the confidence of the subjects in the justness of their ruler, and the British Government is a noble example before the whole of the world. I believe the Governments of Native States if properly administered are best adapted to the requirements and the wants of a large portion of this country. The native rulers being more in touch and sympathy with their subjects, and their administration not changing at fixed periods they are calculated to be of great service to the people while every possibility of misrule is prevented by the sympathetic but strong hand of the British Government, so while full scope is given for the development of the States, internal mismanagement and external aggressions are effectually stopped. Gentlemen, you are aware of the sympathetic way in which my ancestors have behaved towards their subjects, the late Shrirat Keshavrao Tatya Saheb being a conspicuous example. They had to struggle through many difficulties peculiar to their age, but thank God owing to the peace that reigns everywhere on account of the benign British Government and their wise policy with respect to adoption, there is not the slightest possibility of having like difficulties again. But we have our own difficulties in this age. It becomes more difficult to administer a community as it advances, its necessities increase with their advance, and it becomes difficult to meet them. We are also now labouring under certain disadvantages ; the want of a good balance to fall back upon in times of famine, &c, and our not being able to save much are the principal ones among them, but these are temporary difficulties, and I hope in due course of time to set things to right with your sympathy and co-operation, I assure you the good of my people alone shall be my guiding principle throughout my life. It has pleased God to put me in a position where I hope I can be of some use to my people, and whatever be the obstacles in the way, I deem it my duty to do the task imposed upon me to the best of my ability. If I fail in accomplishing any desired end I shall not be to blame. It is the duty of man to honestly work, and leave the rest to the Almighty. I am sure, Colonel Wodehouse, you will convey my deep sense of gratitude to the British Government for the parental care they have taken of me and my State, during my minority. In conclusion, allow me to thank you again, Colonel Wodehouse, Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai, ladies, and gentlemen for the trouble you have taken to be present here on this occasion.

Colonel Wodehouse, then spoke as follows :—

Baba Saheb, Mr. Meherjibhai, and Gentlemen,—It has given me much pleasure, Baba Saheb, to come out to Ichalkaranji to-day, to witness your installation by your friend, the Dewan Saheb, on behalf of the Kolhapur State, and had it not been an official duty, I should very gladly, like Mr. Shannon and Mr. Candy, have been present, as one of your personal friends and well-wishers. The spirit of the address you have just read, shows that you warmly appreciate what has been done for you by your guardians in the matter of education. With the exception of a trip to Europe to wind up with, I think what you have received is what would be looked on, in the present day, perhaps a model education for a young Chief—steady work from childhood till the age of seventeen or eighteen in your own country, then two years in Bombay attending the University and the Courts, winding up with an extended tour in India. Of course, all this has not been done and never can be suitably done in the case of young princes without considerable expenditure and to construct water-works for your capital, and this fine new palace for yourself, though very good things, do not tend to ease the finances. However, I do not think you have any real cause for anxiety, and that you have the sympathy of the Council and the Agency has been most practically demonstrated to you by the very favourable arrangement made on your verbal representations as to the payment of nazarana. You stated your case temperately and well, giving a good idea of your business capacities ; and payments by easy instalments was the result, and this has been approved by Government. Should we unfortunately have another bad season this year your State, like many others, will feel the strain. Of course, it is well to be prepared, but there would seem no reason for supposing that a monsoon which has commenced so early and favourably should turn out disappointingly. I and all here can only express the hope that your first year of administration may not be marred by any such untoward event, and that future years too may be prosperous—prosperous for yourself personally and also for your subjects and the State. That you will do your best to this end I am very confident and I, though I shall not be here to see it, shall always be glad to hear of your success. It will give me much pleasure to convey to Government as requested by you your sentiments as to the way your State has been managed during minority.

Half-a-dozen boys of the local school now advanced and sang a Marathi *shloka* in praise of everybody generally. This was specially composed by their school-master. The proceedings wound up with the usual *pan-supari* and fire-works.

A SHERISTEDAR'S GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me a little space in your paper for the ventilation of the grievances of a very humble class of public servants—a class, humble though it is, must not be left out of notice, as on it depends to some extent the thorough carrying out of the policy of Government in the most important branch of administration. I mean the subordinate revenue establishment. The Sheristedar must be known to most of your readers as he was lately brought into prominence of no very enviable kind by some of your contemporaries. No further notice was taken of him. Whether he is the detestable creature he was represented to be, I leave to others to determine. But I can say without fear of being contradicted, that the circumstances in which he is placed must induce every thinking man to make a very large allowance in estimating his character. The whole establishment with very few exceptions is underpaid and overworked. Old clerks say that it was revised thirty years ago, and that it has been the same until now. But what a vast change has taken place during these thirty years! The steady rise in the prices of the necessaries of life has trebled the cost of living ; the advance of the science of politics has more than doubled the work and yet the establishment and its pay are the same.

The result is obvious. Work is not done properly because it cannot be done properly. It is beyond the power of human nerve and human brain to go conscientiously through the enormous amount of work which is laid on the shoulders of the helpless clerk. The ultimate sufferer is the ryot whose interest Government has so much at heart. Were it not for the fear that I have already presumed too far upon your indulgence, I should set forth in detail how important duties are often entrusted to wretchedly paid karkoons, how owing to the profound ignorance of the ryot, it is in reality the Chitnis and the Sheristadar who are to acquaint the Saheb with his grievances and how they cannot do this duty satisfactorily owing to the pressure of work. But I doubt not that there may be some kind-hearted officials among your readers, who will take the matter into consideration and do their best to relieve those who are so completely dependent on them.—Yours, &c.,

A PENURIOUS KARKOON.

THE DACOITS OF BASSEIN.

MR. FRYER returned on Friday from Bassein, says a Rangoon correspondent. While there he presented rewards to several villagers, for gallantry in combating armed dacoits, whom they put to flight, though they had no more deadly weapons than sticks ; one villager being killed and one very badly wounded. In making the presentation, Mr. Fryer said that he regretted the prevalence of dacoity in the Irrawaddy division, and that it had been decided to punish a number of villages proved to have harboured dacoits. The Bassein District, which for a long time had enjoyed undoubted prominence for violent crime in Lower Burma, is now improving. Good work, Mr. Fryer said, was being done, and many members of roving gangs had been brought to justice. The truth is, it is believed here, that the extraordinary prosperity of the Deltaic districts, Basseia and Thongwa particularly, has attracted large numbers of criminals from Upper Burma, who find a happy hunting ground amongst the paddy boats. The prosperity of that part of Burma was well illustrated by what Mr. Fryer saw on his return journey. The party called at Waikema, a small town not far from Bassein, where a solid brass figure of Gautama was being cast, which, it is said, will be the largest Gautama of the kind in existence. A sum of Rs. 30,000 was asked for the work, and in a very brief space Rs. 37,000 were subscribed by the Burmese of the place.

IT is said that American travellers spend fully dol. 35,000,000 a year in gold in Italy, and other foreigners more than double that amount.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTEN, LIMITED.

A SPECIAL extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on the business premises last night, under the auspices of the liquidators, the directors, manager, and employes also being present for the purpose of affording every facility to any one desiring to enquire into the conduct and management of the business, and to discuss what course the liquidators should pursue. The liquidators present were Messrs. G. R. Neill, F. S. Piper, and Kumsey Premjee. There were also present, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth, chairman of the board of directors, Mr. F. Chalk, J. Bristed, W. B. Green, H. Kennard, H. Watson, Mrs. Piper, late manageress, Mrs. Austen, and a number of native shareholders.

The notice calling the meeting having been read, Mr. Cornforth was asked to take the chair, but declined. Ultimately Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Barucha was appointed chairman.

Mr. Green asked Mr. Neill to state what his investigations at the Poona establishment had led to.

Mr. Neill replied that he had already made a report to the liquidators on the position of affairs at Poona. He found there that the business had been carried on in a very loose manner. One of the employes twelve months ago had embezzled a very large sum of money.

Mr. Piper : More than twelve months ago.

Mr. Neill, continuing, said no report of the irregularities was made to the directors and no action taken against the party. Some of the money, however, was recovered from the salary of the person who continued in the employ of the company. He also discovered that a large quantity of silk had been stolen, which was duly reported to the Bombay establishment and the matter investigated to some extent, but the Poona police, for some unexplained reason, were suddenly asked to stop enquiries and the Poona manager reprimanded for the action taken in the matter. Another employe had also embezzled a sum of money and the matter was not reported to the directors, and little or no notice was taken of the matter by the Bombay manager. There were also a large number of book debts that had been from time to time returned as goods which were absolutely of no value.

Mr. Piper said that with regard to the first embezzlement, at the time it took place, Mrs. Piper was in England, but as soon as she returned the matter was reported to her, and the employe promising to refund the money no notice was taken of the matter. That was considered the best course in the interests of the company. With regard to the other embezzlement the amount was Rs. 7-8 and the explanation of the employe was that the amount was paid over the counter, and disappeared whilst his back was turned. The amount had been refunded. With regard to the silk he was not is a position to explain the matter, as he did not thoroughly understand it.

Mr. Neill read the following letter with regard to the appropriation of the Rs. 7-8 : "I (the employe) received Rs. 7-8 as a cash sale on the 2nd April, 1892, which I regret to say I appropriated for my own use, but I will feel grateful if it is deducted from my salary for May, 1892." The assistant in charge, writing to the liquidators on the 6th June, said : "The employe took Rs. 7-8, which he did not account for. This was reported to the manager at Bombay, but very little notice was taken of it and he was retained in the service, and still with charge of cash which was not given over to me until Mr. E. J. Smith (manager for the liquidators) did on the 30th May by order of the liquidators."

Mr. Piper explained that the employe was present to answer for himself. The clerk said Mr. Neill forced him to write the letter.

Mr. Green then asked the chairman who had been manager of the company since its formation.

Mr. Neill : Do you wish me to answer, Mr. Green ?

Mr. Green : If you like.

The Chairman : Mr. Piper or Mrs. Piper may answer the question.

Mr. Piper : Under instructions Mrs. Piper will not answer any question.

Mr. Green : Then Mr. Neill will answer.

The Chairman : I have not the slightest objection.

Mr. Bharbhaya said he had certain objections to the way the proceedings were being conducted, as it was irregular. Due notice of questions ought to be given to the liquidators, and they should present a written report on the matter. Let each liquidator make his report.

Mr. Bristed asked what number of questions were to be put. He was a business man and his time was short.

Mr. Green : I have seventy-six questions to ask.

Mr. Kennard remarked that it was not the number of questions that was to be considered, but how the shareholders' money had been disposed of.

Mr. Neill : The meeting is held for that purpose.

Mr. Green : I shall put whatever question I like, and I defy any one to prevent me.

The Chairman : Send your interrogatories to the liquidators for them to make a report.

Mr. Chalk said he would like to ask Mr. Green if he could ask a series of representative questions. He presumed that the object of the questions, Mr. Green wished to ask was not to reflect upon the conduct of the liquidators in discharging their duties, but rather to help them in getting to the bottom of the failure of the company. He thought it would be satisfactory to the general body of shareholders to have some information as to how the company had been brought to ruin.

The Chairman, supported by Mr. Chalk and Mr. Mulji, considered it would be unfair to put the questions without notice.

Mr. Green replied that the liquidators had already been informed that he would ask the questions.

Mr. Mulji said he objected to the proceedings. It was not a court of enquiry, and some of the questions might be of a damaging character and not right that answer should be given. The proper course would be for the liquidators to reply in writing to any questions that the shareholders might desire to be answered.

Mr. Kennard repeated that they had a right to ask any question.

The Chairman thought that if the questions were condensed with in ten or twelve of a representative character, Mr. Neill might reply ; but any answer he might give would not be conclusive until the question had been submitted to the other liquidators.

Mr. Watson said he had fifty-three questions to ask of which due notice had been given to the liquidators.

Mr. Chalk said the shareholders had shown their confidence in the liquidators by appointing them, and he thought they might well leave the matters to be enquired into by them with the benefit of such suggestions as the shareholders might make to them. With all respect to Mr. Green he considered his questions would be an enormous waste of time, and no useful purpose would be served by pursuing that course. It seemed to insinuate that the liquidators would not enquire into the matters until their attention was specially attracted by Mr. Green's questions.

Mr. Green : They would not have done so.

Mr. Neill ; I should never have attempted to enquire into some of the matters unless Mr. Green had first aroused my suspicions.

Mr. Bristed moved : "That any question which Mr. Green or any other shareholder wishes to have answered should be sent to the liquidators within a week, and form the subject of a report by them at a future meeting of members.

Mr. Atmaram Gocaldas seconded the motion.

Mr. Neill : It is only putting off the evil day.

Mr. Green : We shall have them answered ; you can put us off for a week if you like.

Mr. Neill moved as an amendment that the meeting be proceeded with, and the questions which the shareholders wished to put should be asked and answered. As a liquidator, he said, he was prepared to state that not a single question would be put, which could not be answered either unsatisfactorily or satisfactorily, and he failed to understand the reason for baulking the questions.

Mr. Chalk : How long will it take to answer the questions ?

Mr. Neill : About one hour-and-a-half or two hours.

Mr. Chalk : And the discussions on them will occupy about four times as long.

Mr. Kennard seconded Mr. Neill's amendment.

Mr. Neill asked Mr. Chalk if he could give any reason for the delay in the proceedings. Already the liquidator had been compelled in the interest of the business to institute criminal proceedings against a clerk, a man whom he had reason to believe was mixed up in the business in a very serious manner.

Mr. Green stated that he had been told by Mr. Piper, one of the co-liquidators, that he had no business to inspect the books. He, Mr. Green, defied any solicitor to stop him.

Mr. Piper : That is true.

Mr Green : I have lost Rs. 5,000 ; a friend of mine Rs. 4,500 ; and another Rs. 6,000.

Mr Neill said, by the advice of the solicitors to the liquidators, he had allowed Mr. Green to inspect the books.

Mr. Chalk : You do not complain, Mr. Green, that inspection was refused ?

Mr. Green : I do, he dared me to inspect the books. Mr. Piper went so far as to lock up the minute book. I asked a question of Mr. Neill and he replied the book was locked up, and Mr. Piper had taken the key away with him to sea.

Mr. Watson said he had one thing to say. He had asked certain questions of which he had given due notice, and if they were not answered there they would have to be answered elsewhere. He was determined to have them answered.

Mr. Chalk then moved : "That the liquidators be invited to make such statement to that meeting in connection with questions already asked by shareholders, or otherwise as they think it expedient to make."

No one seconded the amendment.

Mr. Neill's amendment was then put, and rejected by a large majority.

The motion of Mr. Bristed was then adopted, and the meeting dissolved.

THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

THE following letter was addressed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Fort St. George, on the 5th ultimo :—

I have the honor to acknowledge on behalf of this Chamber the receipt of the G. O., dated the 18th April, No. 749, handing, for an early expression of the Chamber's views, the "further report" of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras was referred, together with Bill No. III. as amended by it. The Chamber has carefully considered those documents and cannot find any reason to depart from the position which it has already assumed, of opposition to the proposed legislation ; it therefore adheres to the views expressed in its letter of the 19th February last, and desires heartily to endorse the Minute of the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss appended to the Select Committee's report. The Chamber has already observed that the necessity for a new Court has not been established, and the hurry with which the Bill is being rushed through Council has not allayed the feeling of suspicion with which this new departure in legislation is regarded by the European community in Madras. It has now become a conviction that this Bill is a menace to public liberty, calculated to eventually reduce the jurisdiction of the High Court to mere Courts of Appeal and gradually to abrogate the present independence of the judges of the Original Side. So weak are the reasons adduced in favor of the Bill that the needs of a fractional number of small suitors are put forward as an argument for the sacrifice of the existing safeguards of the rest of the community. In the Original Side of the High Court the mercantile community and public have a *learned, free, and independent* tribunal established by the Crown in accordance with one of the noblest traditions of our country, and the Chamber most solemnly deprecates any legislation calculated in the smallest degree to impair the dignity, independence, and usefulness of that Court and its accessories. Further, the Chamber takes grave objection to the principle of forcing litigants to use a Court which it is proposed to establish on so inferior a basis, and though Bill No. III. provides for the concurrent jurisdiction of the High Court the privilege is nullified, to all intents and purposes, by penal clauses. The Chamber is of opinion that some other and cheaper means can be easily devised to meet the alleged wants of poor suitors, and it would draw attention to the fact that the Deputy Collector of Madras now deals with hundreds of small cases apparently to the perfect satisfaction of applicants, and at a comparatively small cost. In conclusion, the Chamber observes, with reference to the Minute of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, that he only gives a qualified approval to the Bill as amended. He is apparently of opinion that such an Act would be wholly unjustified in Calcutta and Bombay, and he only gives his assent to the measure in consequence of the assurance of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that the conditions obtaining in Madras are entirely different to those in the other Presidency towns. Upon this point the Chamber's opinion is entirely at variance with that of the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins. Actual statistics are not available, but the result of enquiries on the subject among those best qualified to judge leads the Chamber to believe that nine-tenths of such cases as would come under the cognisance of the new Court, would have their origin in what is known as the Black Town of Madras, or what is analogous to the Presidency towns of Calcutta and Bombay as understood by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, and which covers a far smaller area. Litigation of this character, it is believed, would be extremely rare among the scattered villages which form the Madras to which the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins alludes.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following returns have been issued :—

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 32 9-10 and bajri 30 37-40 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. One hundred and ten adults and 8 children employed on the Professional Agency road in the Badami Taluka ; relief expenditure Rs. 78. No gratuitous relief was administered during the week. Grain supply sufficient. Cholera almost throughout the district ; otherwise public health good. Moderate rainfall throughout the district, ranging from 3 cents in Bijapur to 87 cents in Indi. Kharif sowing going on. More rain much wanted.

DHARWAR.

Jowari 20 4-5 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Attendance on Saturday 910 on 3 Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund ; expenditure Rs. 414. Rainfall at Navalgund 1 inch 68 cents and at Ronn 86 cents. Cholera in 31 villages of Navalgund Taluka and 6 villages of Ronn Taluka. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Jowari and bajri 28 lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week :—

No. of Works.	Agency.	Taluka.	Adults.	Children.	Expenditure.
1	Professional	Gokak ...	383	331	Rs. 360 (including Sunday wages).
1	Do. ...	Athni	1	2	17 (including Sunday wages).
2	Civil	Do.....	479	71	215 (including Sunday wages).
1	Do.	Parasgad	1,019	411	782 (including Sunday wages).

* In addition to this an expenditure of Re. 1 was incurred on account of hospital charges.

† Besides this a sum of Rs. 48 was expended on account of hutting charges.

No village relief was administered. Cholera prevailing in Athni and decreasing in Parasgad and Gokak. Rainfall in Gokak 7 cents during the week.

MILITARY NEWS.

NEW pattern zouave jackets, for Havildars and Sepoys, have been approved for future issue.

LIEUTENANT HOWLEY, Lincolnshire Regiment, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Shahjehanpur.

CAPTAIN R. F. CROWTHER, District Recruiting Officer, Amritsar, has been granted forty days' privilege leave ; and Captain C. H. M. Kirkwood, Wiltshire Regiment, six months' leave to England, on medical certificate.

IN connection with the recent ruling that the Staff pay of Station Staff Officers of the 2nd and 3rd classes includes horse allowance, it has now been decided that officers proceeding to take up such appointments in future will be granted free conveyance for one charger.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave :—Lieutenant W. T. Horwood, 5th Lancers, to the 17th instant, pending resignation of his commission ; Lieutenant W. C. Oates, Munster Fusiliers, to 17th July ; Surgeon-Major G. T. Langridge, Medical Staff, to 15th December next.

LIEUTENANT E. EARDLEY-WILMOT has been transferred from the 5th Bengal Cavalry to the 3rd Bengal Infantry, as Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. Lieutenant G. H. F. Kelly, Leinster Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, in the 23rd Pioneers.

THE official designations of Administrative Veterinary officers in India, and the Head-quarters of Veterinary circles, will, in future, be as under :—Principal Veterinary Officer in India, and Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Western Circle, Bengal—Simla. Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Eastern Circle, Bengal —Meerut. Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Madras Army—Ootacamund. Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Army—Poona.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued for the erection of cinerators, of a pattern which has been under trial at Meerut for some years past, in all cantonments where regiments of British or Native Cavalry, batteries of Horse, Field, Mountain, or Heavy Artillery, or transport animals are stationed, provided such stations are not in possession of efficient cinerators, or when such require re-building. They are to be used for the cineration of the carcases of all animals, whether Government property or not, dying from contagious or infectious disease, as well as those dying from acute disease, where death has been sudden and the cause of the same is not evident or has not been verified by *post mortem* examination.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

THE following are extracts from the report of the Committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to report on the question of the proposed increase in the Police Force and its cost. Mr. P. M. Mehta will, in accordance with notice of motion, propose the adoption of the report at the meeting of the Corporation to be held on Monday next, and move that the President be requested to address Government in terms thereof :—

This Committee have carefully considered the reasons advanced by the two Government Committees for an increase in the Police Force ; but it is enough to show that those reasons cannot be accepted implicitly, when it is remembered that the Bombay Government have themselves felt bound to reject their recommendations as too extravagant. They are also, to a certain extent, vitiated by an erroneous view of important facts.

The present strength of the force is as follows :—

Land Police	1,351
Harbour Police	101
Dockyard Police	81
Port Trust Police	85
Total	1,626

This gives a ratio of 1 to 505 of population, which compares favorably with the ratio of 1 to 549, thought sufficient by Colonel Bruce. This is without taking into account the Railway Police. But since 1865 the force has still further been re-inforced in another direction. The growing trade of the City has largely availed itself of an ever-increasing number of *ramoosees* or especial policemen, and there is now a force of 600 men (costing Rs. 74,550 for 1890-91), a considerable portion of whom help the Police in guarding houses and merchandize at night. The Police has also been relieved of a considerable portion of the work they used to do in connection with fires, since the Municipality organized a special Fire-brigade in 1887.

It may be as well to remember here that the Finance Committee, in their report, chap. 5, p. 605, observe that "after making allowance for differences in the local conditions which occur to us, we are not satisfied that the Police are so economically managed in Calcutta or in Bombay as in Madras."

It is said that the present Police is "cruelly" overworked. It is argued that it is apparent that such is the case, from the fact that at the present moment, the percentage of men of more than fifteen years' length of service is 6·39, that of fifteen years and under is 93·11, that of ten years and under 73·80, and that of five years and under 40·99. The Committee have not been able to verify the correctness and to sift the character of these percentages. But the Committee are unable to admit that they show necessarily that the men retire in consequence of overwork. Colonel Wilson has stated before the Committee that, for four months in the year, the men are on day-duty from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., a much shorter period for work than falls to the lot of by far the greater portion of the working-classes in the City, and, during a not inconsiderable portion of which, they have no active or hard work to do. For eight months in the year, Colonel Wilson states that there are two men stationed on each post to do duty from 5 p. m. to 9 a. m., who relieve each other every three hours, so that each man has to work only for about eight hours and has the whole remaining day to himself. It is true that sometimes at some posts, the man on sleep is liable to be roused up if his comrade has to leave the post on duty. But even after taking this into account, the Committee think that a policeman's work in Bombay involves less hard work and fewer hours than the generality of the working-classes in the City. It is, besides, notorious that his lot is sweetened with little *douceurs* and such other things. It is possible that the Bombay policeman is able to lay by a tiny little sum in this way, and prefers, as is the inveterate habit with a good many of this class of people, to retire with that and his little pension to his own *gaon*. The explanation of the early retirement may thus lie, not in his being over-worked, but in the fact of the service being of a character to give him facilities for leaving it early. Another possible or partial explanation may be found in the fact that there are more remunerative openings in Bombay, especially in connexion with its numerous mills, for men who have undergone a certain amount of training.

Besides unequal distribution, the Committee think there is another matter in which redress might have been sought at the hands of Government before any case for an increase could be said to be made out. It is admitted by Colonel Wilson that "The demands on the Police for escorts for treasure to Calcutta and other places is a great strain on the Police and the requisitions, more often than not are made at most inopportune times. The duty of escorting prisoners and treasure up-country which falls on the Bombay Police is performed in Calcutta and Madras by the Mofussil Police. It is true that in Bombay the Accountant-General is ready to pay for substitutes but as efficient substitutes cannot be obtained at a moment's or even week's notice the arrangement is inoperative as a relief to the Police." The Committee cannot help thinking that before an increase was asked for it should have been ascertained if the setting right of these matters would not have removed the necessity for it.

With regard to the "obvious danger to the peace and security of the City if prolonged disturbances should require exceptional efforts," to which the first Committee has referred in support of an increase, this Committee would point out that, in the first place, the population of this City has proved itself to be one of an exceptionally peaceful character ; and, secondly, past experience has shown that the proper thing to do, in case of a prolonged disturbance, is to call out the Military.

In considering the question of an increase, it should never be forgotten that every additional policeman, more than is required, is an additional focus of petty and vexatious oppression for the people, and oftentimes of corruption.

For the above reasons, the Committee are inclined to be of opinion that a sufficient case has not been made out for the proposed increase of 285 men. It must be remembered that when in 1885, Sir Frank Souter, who was Police Commissioner from 1864 up to the time of his death in 1889, asked for an increase, he applied for only two hundred more men, one hundred of whom were then given him. The Committee think that, if an increase is at all to be granted, it should certainly be confined to the remaining one hundred men asked for by Sir Frank Souter.

The Committee would also point out, that the thirty mounted police with three native officers, costs over Rs. 19,000 a-year. In 1883 and 1884 the cost was about Rs. 5,000 a-year. The Committee do not think that the mounted police serve any such purpose for which it is requisite to spend so much money.

With regard to the proposed increase of five in the number of the higher European officers, the Committee are strongly of opinion that no case whatever is made out for such an increase.

This is signed by Messrs. PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, ABDULLA M. DHURAMSI, DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA, JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK, and THOMAS BLANEY.

DISSENTS.

Proposed by Mr. George Cotton.—"That this Committee approve of the proposals of Government for increasing the Police force by 296 officers and men, as from the statement of the Police Commissioner it appears that the present force is so insufficient that the men are over-worked, and, as a consequence, the service is unpopular, 75 per cent. of the men being under fifteen years' service and there being considerable difficulty in retaining men of experience ; another reason is that the Committee are of opinion that Government alone are in a position to judge of the number of men and officers required, they having the information necessary to arrive at a correct opinion of the city requirements, information which cannot, for many reasons, be placed before the Committee. The Committee are further of opinion that the Corporation should not accept the responsibility of recommending a lesser force than Government think necessary, but should place the entire responsibility of maintaining a sufficient and efficient Police Force upon the Executive."

In view of the previous action of the Corporation in urging upon Government the necessity for augmenting the strength of the Police Force, and bearing in mind the reports of the Committee which were appointed to consider the question, I deem it inconsistent and undesirable to contest the necessity of an increase of the force. I agree with Mr. Cotton in regarding it as a duty incumbent on the Government acting in the fulness of information to accept the responsibility thrown upon them by the Act to provide a sufficient and efficient Police Force for the preservation of order and security of life and property in the city.

It is, however, within the province of the Committee acting on the invitation of Government to suggest that before arriving at a decision as to the number of men and officers to be added to the strength of the force, it should be ascertained whether a new distribution of the existing Police Force and a better arrangement in regard to quarters and lines and dispensing with the service of the City Police in escort duty beyond city limits would enable the proposed increase of 290 men and officers to be for the present at least diminished to one hundred men and officers, or such other number as might be deemed sufficient.

With regard to the observation of Mr. P. M. Mehta that there are already "too many higher officers in the force, six superintendents and thirty European officers," it has been found out by the Police Commissioner that the European Police "officers" are only such in the same sense that every Police sepoy is a Police officer. It seems to be desirable that in addition to the numerical strength of the force a proportion of European constables hitherto considered to be necessary to leaven the whole should be preserved.

May 31, 1892. GRATTAN GEARY.

MEMO :

It is, I think, to be regretted that some ill-considered remarks were made at the Corporation meeting, relative to defective Police arrangements, as there do not appear at the time to be any necessity for them. The information I have been able to gather by attending the meeting of the 5th of May, caused me to think that the Police were over-worked, that there were not enough of them, and that more might with advantage be employed.

I note the Government do not agree with the Committee, who recommended a much larger addition to the force than has since been considered necessary, and I concur with Mr. Cotton in considering that a force of 296 officers and men should be appointed. At the same time I agree with Mr. Geary that it might with advantage be ascertained whether a re-distribution of the existing force and a better arrangement in regard to quarters and lines and dispensing with the service of the City Police in escort duty beyond city limits should be considered.

Bombay, 1st June, 1892. J. R. DUXBURY.

The distribution of the Police Force is a matter which must be left to the Commissioner of Police. I do not think this Committee is qualified to express more than a tentative opinion on the question.

Uniformity is charming, but cannot be applied to a distribution of a Police Force.

The Police of Bombay is a machine which has been undergoing manufacture during an indefinite number of years, and I consider it would be disastrous to the public peace and maintenance of order to undo what has been the outcome of many years' consideration by many officers of great experience.

The idea of proportion to population and area is fallacious when applied to sections of a city, and can only be of use as a guide

PURE PERSONALITIES.

ING CHRISTIAN I. of Denmark, whose golden ding was celebrated all over the North, is a preserved, handsome man of seventy-four. His cation was entirely German, and there is yet a icion of a German, accent in his speech. But ad hardly ascended the throne of his fathers in when the Danish-Prussian war broke out, and re was a good deal of discontent among the riotic Danes that their sovereign lord should y be able to express his sorrow at the loss of hleswig-Holstein in words which sounded far re German than Danish. It is from the Queen of nmark that her three daughters—the Princess of les, the Empress of Russia, and the Duchess of mberland—derive their beauty and their peren- al youth. Queen Marie, at the age of three score ars and ten, is still a very handsome woman, ith flashing eyes and lively manners, which cause r to look at least fifteen years younger than her tual age.

We are not surprised to hear that Tolstoi thinks uskin a greater man than Gladstone. But we annot think—notwithstanding what Vassili Osca- vitch says in the June "Cornhill"—that the ountess Tolstoi really stands in fear of her usband's arrest and banishment. To say nothing f his popularity, the Count is really in all political natters a hopeless individualist and reactionary. He refused long ago to show even a charitable ympathy with the political sufferers at the Siberian mines, and when George Kennan called upon him efused to read manuscripts brought specially for is consideration.

Mdlle. Marie Joachim, the daughter of the illustrious violinist, proposes to come to London uring the season, and will no doubt be heard at veral light-class concerts. The young lady made r first appearance on the operatic stage at berfeld, in April 1889, in the character of Elizabeth Wagner's "Tannhauser," under the name of arie Lindes, and with such success that she was once engaged for the joint theatres of Elberfeld nd Barmen. A few days since Mdlle. Joachim nd the honor of being summoned to appear before he German royal family at Berlin. The German mpress presented her with a beautiful jewel as a ouvenir of the visit.

Lady Violet Ashley, who is to marry the Earl of ar and Kellie, is the pretty grand-daughter of the elebrated philanthropist whose good work in behalf f oppressed and injured women and children, and he poor generally, will be remembered when many ther more sounding reputations are forgotten, and whose epitaph is stamped on the metropolis along he length of Shaftesbury-avenue. Lord Mar and Kellie is the heir of the more famous Lord Mar and Kellie, whose dispute with the present Earl of Mar hen Mr. Goodeve Erskine) as to the right succes- ion to the ancient Earldom of Mar, is one of the causes celebres of the century, and furnished ome dramatic scenes at the meetings for the lection of Scotch representative peers. The pre- ent Lord Mar and Kellie is a lieutenant in the Scots Guards, a keen sportsman, and an ardent eer-stalker. His military achievements have been yet chiefly confined to the limits of the royal laces. He has been for some years in great re- uest at smart dances.

The Earl of Dysart, the new recruit to the Glad- onian ranks, is a tall, studious-looking young an of two-and-thirty, with somewhat stooping houlders, chesnut hair, beard and moustache, and rge near-sighted brown eyes. The Earl is well nown in musical circles as the president of the nglish branch of the Wagner Society, and the her day gave a Wagner concert at his ances- l home, Ham House, to celebrate the Master's rthday. His earldom is a Scotch one and descends him from the distaff side, his ancestress, the aughter of William Murray, having married a lemache before she wedded the Duke of Lauder- e. He has, however, no seat in the House of rds. The Earl was married in 1885 to a daughter Mr. George Chalow-Newton, of Croxtonpark, mbridge.

The finest piece of work which Sir Edgar Boehm mpleted during the last years of his life was a ttle bronze statuette, which he presented to s old friend, Sir James Bacon, on the latter's uety-second birthday. It was a careful replica in niature of the statue executed by Sir Edgar.

Lady Dudley's sister, Miss Laura Gurney, who sesses quite her share of the family beauty, has nged into authorship, and is now contributing the pages of "Piccadilly" weekly instalments of a ry entitled "The Wisdom of the Serpent." It pears to be written in the first person, and in the rd chapter has already reached the hypnotic ge.

If Mr. Gladstone again returns to power he will the oldest Prime Minister the country has ever own, for Lord Palmerston, who has hitherto ld the record, was eighty-one when he died, and r. Gladstone is now in his eighty-third year, ing nearly ten years the senior of Her Majesty. e entered on his first Premiership and his sixtieth ar in the same month, was three score and ten hen he was Prime Minister a second time, and six ars older when he formed his short-lived Ministry 1886. Lord Beaconsfield, born four years before r. Gladstone, preceded him in the Premiership by ne months; while of living politicians Lord Salis- ry reached the foremost place at the age of fifty- ve years and four months, the same age as Lord lfourne; and Lord Hartington was forty-six at st eventful crisis which has caused so much con- oversy of late.

It is interesting, by-the-bye, to compare the rliamentary and official careers of Pitt and Glad- ne. Both entered Parliament at the age of nty-two, but Pitt at once received Cabinet office, e Gladstone was twenty-four when he got his on the first rung of the ladder, and thirty-three re he was admitted within the sacred circle. wenty-four Pitt was Prime Minister, but it was t on the verge of his fifty-ninth birthday that Gladstone kissed hands in that capacity.

Sir Robert Herbert, who was so influentially nquated recently, is still an active and vigorous an, notwithstanding that thirty years ago he was e first Premier of Queensland, and ever since has been the permanent head of the Colonial partment in Downing-street—a position from hich he recently retired. It will be a great mistake deed if his unique knowledge of our Colonial Em- re is not practically utilised either in the Lords or mmons. Sir Robert could, if he chose, write a ry entertaining book of varied personal experien- at the Antipodes. There is a tradition or legend at he was a first-class pedestrian during his ly days in Queensland, and once, during his Pre- ership, being recognised in the streets of Bris- ne and pursued by a hostile mob, he travelled e greased lightning, and was safe within the overnment buildings before the mob had time to cover from their surprise.

Sir John O'Shanassy, the first Irish Premier of ictoria, had a kindred experience, but he met it ter a different fashion. In his youth a champion urler of the county Tipperary, John O'Shanassy as both physically and intellectually one of the ndest Irishmen that ever emigrated from the ores of Erin. As if to treasure the memory of his ourite past time in old Tipperary days, he always rried a "walking-stick" of such formidable pect and dimensions that it would not be any olent stretch of the truth to suggest that "shil- agh" would be the more accurate description. hen as Prime Minister he found himself one y in a leading Melbourne thoroughfare surround- d by a howling and threatening mob, he made ch pretty play with this weapon that he had enty of breathing-room long before the police rrived on the scene. About a dozen demonstrators ere constrained to visit the Melbourne Hospital or alterations and repairs as the result of their too rdent political activity on this occasion. The thletic Irish Premier, serenely and without a cratch, resumed progress towards the Parliament- ry buildings.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in "Blackwood's" for une, discourses, amongst other things, of the hetorical peculiarities of some of his Parliamentary olleagues. He thus refers to one of the poetic ights of Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., who became a recent Parliament the very darling of post- randial debate: "Those who were fortunate ough to be present on the evening when he was nouncing the course taken by one of his colleagues the representation of Ireland will remember the ch brogue in which he referred to him as, "the ung sea-serpent from county Clare," and how e was promptly called to order by the Speaker r using the expression. 'Very well,' Mr. Speaker, rejoinded, 'I bow to your ruling, of course, and eg leave to withdraw the sea-serpent.'"

Not less difficult and even more painful was the peration described during last session by an onourable member, who is not an Irishman. He as vehemently opposed to a certain Government easure. "The right honourable gentleman," he id, "is trying to trust this bill down our throats hind our backs!"

Sir Herbert, who dwells upon the dangers of etaphors, might have illustrated the fact that lain unadorned speech is not without its dangers ither by citing a few phrases from that most miable and good old Tory baronets, Sir Walter artelott. In opposing Sir Albert Rollit's Female uffrage Bill the other day, Sir Walter roused up tame Wednesday afternoon House by coming ut with a startling sentence: "Be she woman or e she man," he exclaimed, with earnest emphasis, she must be restricted to the sphere of her proper uties."

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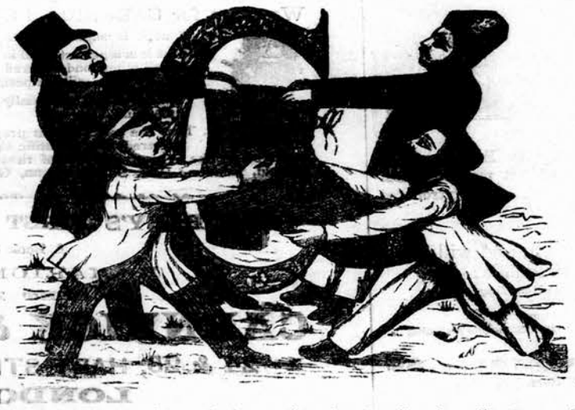

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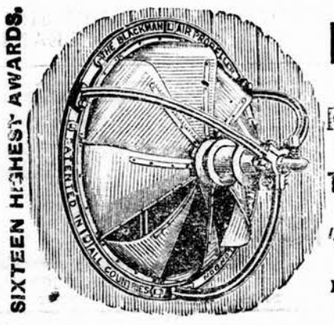

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